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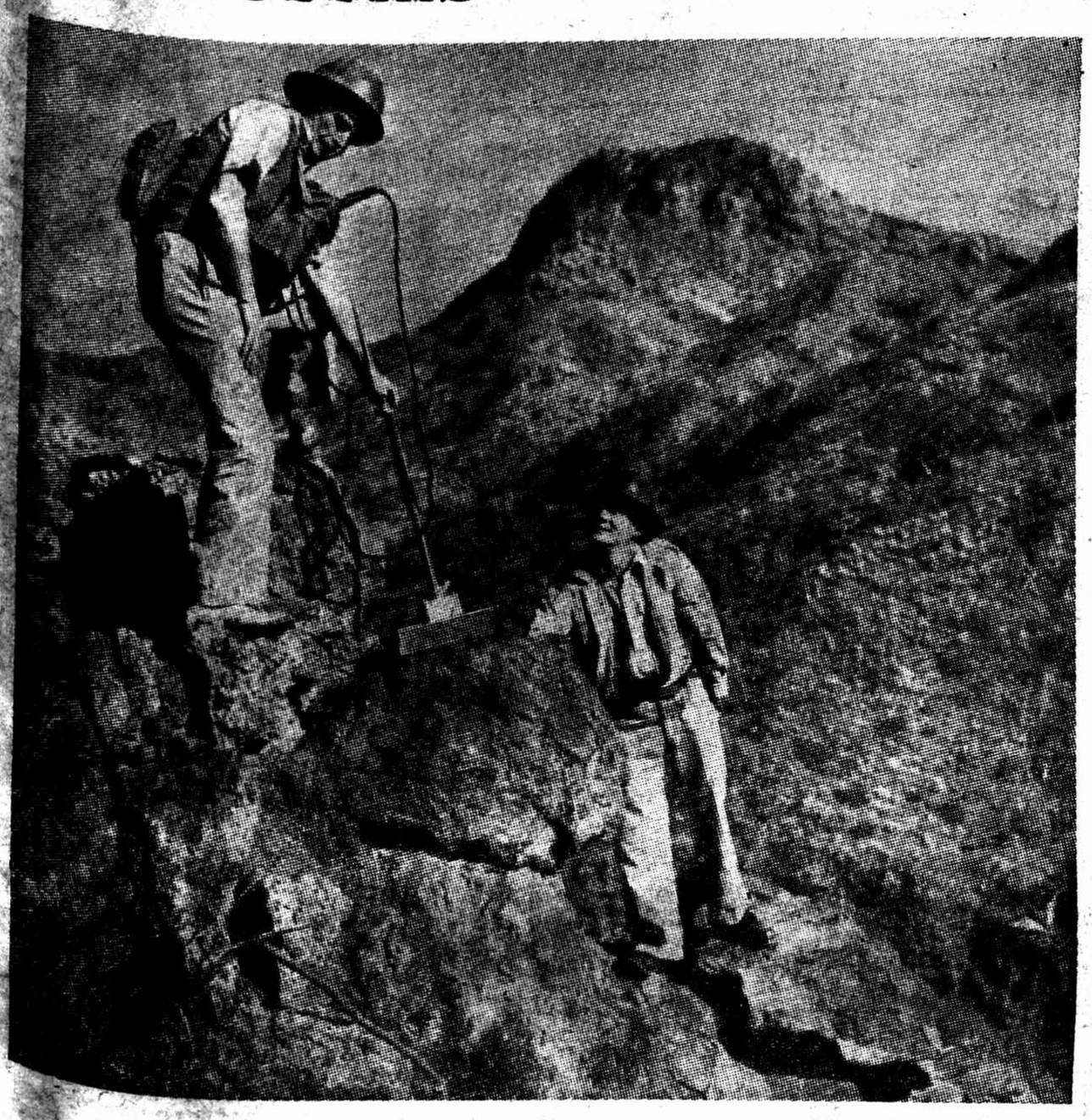
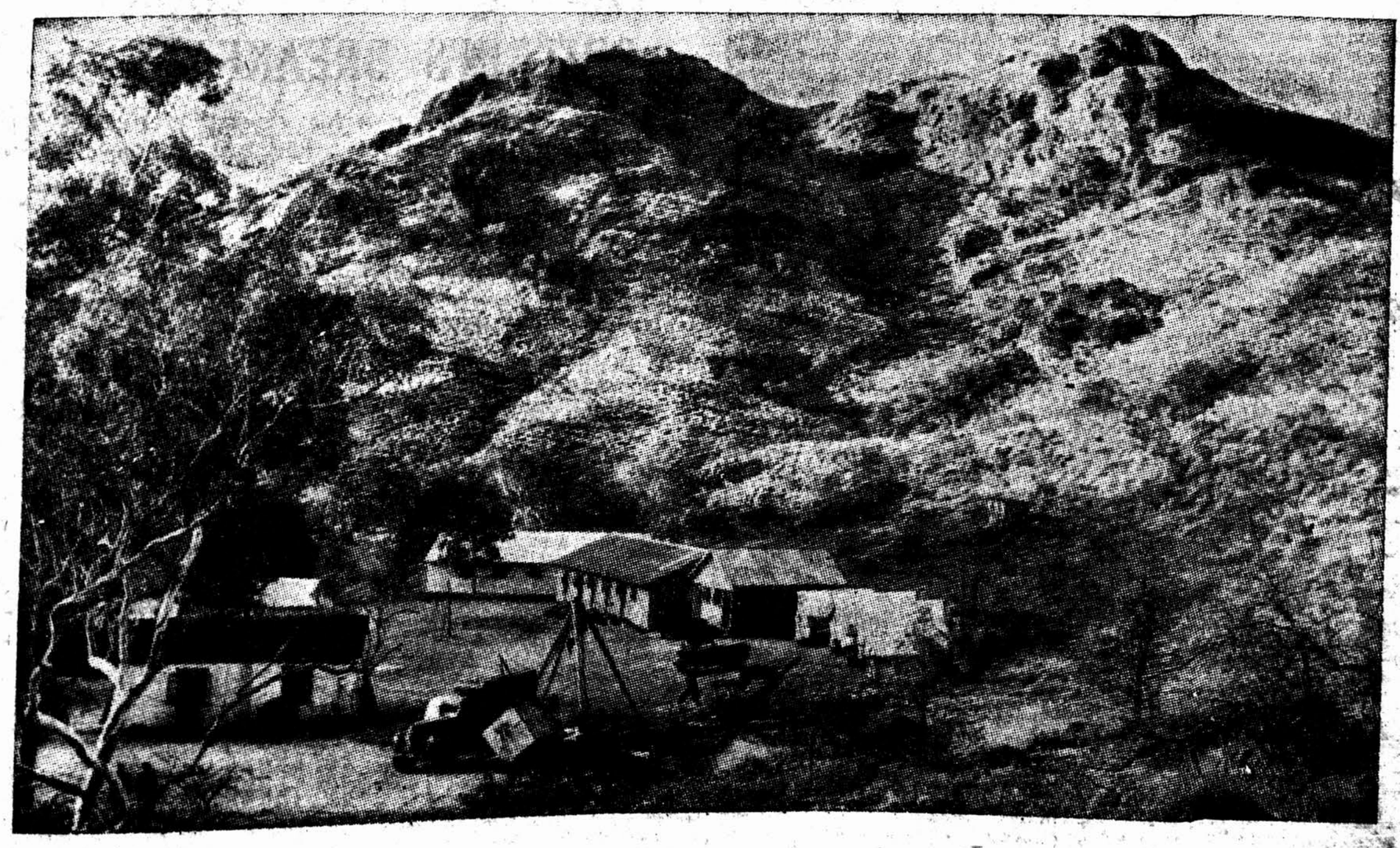
AUSSIES HUNT FOR ATOM ORES



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ATOMIC SOCIETY

Australia's Federal Government last year offered rewards of up to £A25,000 for the discovery of economically important deposits of radio-active ores. Australia is one of the few countries of the world where workable quantities of uranium are known to exist. The best-known are at Radium Hill and Mount Painter in South Australia. Deposits have recently been reported from the Northern Territory and Western Australia.

On the left are two fully equipped mountaineers searching with the aid of Geiger counters for radio-active deposits in the Flinders Ranges, South Australia.



On the right a picturesque view of the lonely camp of geologists and miners exploring the radio-active deposits of the Mt. Painter field, 400 miles north of Adelaide, South Australia.

Vedanta Movement In America

SEE PAGE 4

Purpose Of Biography

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BY "P"

MAN is primarily interested in man! Human nature being the same everywhere, even in our country the curiosity of man to understand fellow-men is persistent. Many of my callers invariably ask questions relating to people in the limelight.

A Delhi citizen once asked me: "You know Minister Gopalaswamy Iyengar. I hear he comes from your South India. Could you not tell me what he was before he came into the Cabinet, and what type of a man he is?" I told him that Mr. Iyengar was a distinguished Civil servant in the old provincial Government of Madras, and that on retirement, he went to Srinagar as Chief Minister of Kashmir. My Delhi friend was not satisfied with the information I gave him. He was athirst for more! Then, I could not help feeling that there had been some elaborate write-up about Mr. Iyengar.

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On another occasion, a spirited Dravida Kazhakam man asked me who was Dr. T. M. Nair? I cut short my reply saying that he was a famous ENT specialist in Harley Street in London, and later, in Madras! These are by no means cases of exception. In India, few know anything in detail about most of our greatmen.There is not a good biography of that great legal luminary Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, or about a great artiste like Ravi-Varma. Even amongst our recent heroes in the country, few had been taken up as the subject of a good biography. In the sunny South, there had been a galaxy of intellectuals like Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar, Justice Mani Iyer, Sir Sankaran Nair as also eminent men like Mr. G. Subramonia Iyer and Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar of the "Hindu." The eager student of biography can nowhere lay his hands on to find out the details of the lives of such great men! Their *Lives* cannot inspire youngmen of the day, or of tomorrow, because there are no good biographical records of them!

However, it is some consolation to think that the late lamented publicist Mr. G. A. Natesan did prepare monographs of most of the great men of his day, with a certain amount of vision and sense of duty to the country.

"In all epochs of world history, we shall find the great man to have been the indispensable saviour of his epoch—the lightning without which the fuel never would have burnt. The history of the world is the biography of great men. Biography is the only true history."

The above was what Caryle wrote, in praise of the art of biography. Since we in India have a dearth of good biographies in our modern literature, our current history must be considered imperfectly recorded. In the West, this truth had been long realized, and it is often the Biographer who has helped historians to do their job all right. It might be said with equal truth, the biographer is also helped by the historian. In this connection, the publication of a series of volumes of the biography of Gandhiji done by a Bombay firm today. is a laudable venture.

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In Europe, from the days of Plutarch, to the hey-day of Emil Lidwig, the importance of biography had been well realised.

"To be ignorant of the lives of the most celebrated men of antiquity is to continue in a state of childhood all our days," observed that great Greek writer Plutarch, who wrote the lives of most outstanding men of his time in Greece and Rome.

Since then, the practice of recording the lives of greatmen had been systematically continued by writers in Europe and America, that biography is one of the chief forces in modern literature the world over. In India, we have yet to understand its significance adequately.

Among our living statesmen, Pt. Nehru wrote his autobiography even before he was forty-five. To him, writing it was a chance to record the political history

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 1)

WEEK-END FUN

A little girl came across a pressed maple leaf in the pages of the family Bible.

"Look what I found, Daddy!" she cried. "I bet it belonged to Eve!"

* * *

Tv Actor Freddie Bartholomew, on a short train trip, seated himself beside an elderly gentleman and absentmindedly chewed gum in vigorous fashion as the train left the station. After a few minutes, the old gentleman leaned toward him and said: "Nice of you to try to make conversation. But don't bother, please. I'm totally deaf."

* * *

"Where's that pretty blonde who was passing the cocktails a minute ago?" asked a harassed lady guest.

"Looking for a drink?" the host inquired helpfully.

"No," replied the lady, "I'm looking for my husband."

* * *

A customer complained that the new barber was driving him crazy with his incessant chatter.

The proprietor observed mildly, "According to the Constitution of the United States, he's got a right to talk."

"That may be," admitted the customer, "but the United States has a Constitution that can stand it. Mine can't."

* * *

After a lengthy conference with the estranged husband, the wife's lawyer reported to his client with a self-satisfied air. "I have succeeded in making a settlement with your husband that is eminently fair to both of you.

"Fair to both!" cried the wife in disgust. "I could have done that myself! What do you think I hired a lawyer for?"

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"Help! murder!" yelled a man being attacked and beaten on a street in Berlin's Soviet sector.

An MVD agent came running up to him and said sternly: "You are forbidden to discuss politics in public!"

* * *

"Do you mind telling me," asked the prospective buyer, "just why you are selling this new house?"

"Not at all," replied the owner. "I have to sell it to pay the contractor who built it."

* * *

The teacher was instructing the second-grade class on ways to avoid catching cold. "I knew a little boy seven years old," she related, "and one day he took his new sled out in the snow when it was too cold. He got his feet wet, caught a cold, it developed into pneumonia, and a week later he was dead."

There was an impressive silence, then a voice from the rear:

"Where's his sled?"

* * *

Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, in Philadelphia to give a lecture, stopped to ask a group of small boys how he could get to the Town Hall. The leader of the group gave explicit instructions, then asked, "Wotcha gonna do there?"

"I'm going to speak", replied the Monsignor. "I'm going to give a lecture on how to get to heaven. Would you like to come?"

"Huh!" grunted the boy. "You don't even know how to get to the Town Hall!"

* * *

Two girls met in the sports section of a bookstore. "What in the world are you doing in the sports division?" asked one.

"Oh, I'm trying to learn something about deep-sea fishing. Tom's crazy about it. Don't you ever try to learn more about the things that interest Jack?"

"I don't have to," said the other girl sweetly. "Because Jack's interested in me."

* * *

It was a very unseasonable January and Charles had been unable to use his new sled since his father had given it to him at Christmas. Father sympathized. "I wish," he said, "I could do something about it, Charlie."

"Yeah, Pop," mused the boy. "It's too bad you didn't give me a snow storm for Christmas. I could borrow a sled."

My neighbour's two small children had just visited New York's famous Museum of Natural History for the first time. When she asked them where they had been, one replied: "We've been to a dead circus."

* * *

Upon coming home from school Sammy was surprised when his mother had him sit down to a heaping dish of ice cream. "Gosh, mother," he sighed, "I wish you'd told me about the ice cream this morning."

"Why should I?"

"Then," reasoned Sammy, "I could have expected it all day!"

The popular nineteenth-century operatic composer Rossini used to be annoyed by young would-be composers. On one occasion, an earnest youth cornered him at a party and implored him to listen to not one but two of his compositions.

Reluctantly Rossini accompanied him to another room and sat down while the young man, with great nervousness, played his lengthy first masterpiece on the piano.

When the youthful composer had finished, he waited expectantly for the master's verdict.

"I prefer the other one," said Rossini.

'A Matter Of Timing'

The Nashville Tennessean

FRANCE MAY COOK BRITAIN'S BREAKFAST

THE most exciting proposal for solving problems of power shortage sounds like a fairy tale. A couple of centuries ago it might even have been considered as black magic. The proposal is to borrow electricity from France. France has more water power than Britain, and she has been more energetic in harnessing it. The French have current to spare—at the times when we need it most, says a writer, in 'English Digest'.

The reason for this is that French and British eating times and habits are so different. While the British are cooking breakfast, the French have no use for electricity except to make coffee to go with their rolls; the French often eat their heavy midday meal earlier than we do, their light evening meal later. So Britain could borrow from France at least 100,000 units at peak times—morning and early evening—and repay them to the French when they need electricity more than we do.

BIG SAVING

Of course, borrowing and paying back electricity is not as simple as borrowing half-a-crown from your neighbour and paying it back when you get change. It is a complicated and expensive business, but one which, it is believed, will justify the initial outlay by the saving in costs which it will entail in practice. If both the French and the English build new power stations to produce about 100,000 units an hour, each would cost in the region of £6,000,000. But if one power station can supply both countries at different times, £6,000,000 can be saved right away.

The initial cost of linking the two electrical systems by a grid running from Folkestone to Calais will probably cost about £4,500,000 (shared by the two countries). Four submarine cables, each about the thickness of a man's wrist, will be needed to convey the current, and converter stations will have to be built on both sides of the Channel, because the French and British systems are based on different voltages.

TIME QUESTION

A good deal of research needs to be done before certain problems of leakage are overcome, and before cables which will withstand the wear and tear of the sea bed are developed. But experts reckon that in two years they will be ready to start work on the project, and that two or three years after that the link-up will be completed and the exchange of electricity can begin.

As cheering as the prospect of abundant supplies is the likelihood that they will be cheaper. Electricity generated from water power costs only about half as much as electricity made from coal, and the French will be able to export to us, in addition to supplies loaned and borrowed, current at prices lower than our own.

Denmark's Great Storyteller

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BY GUNHILD GANSING

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THE current film entitled "Hans Christian Andersen" deliberately and confessedly sets out to tell a fairy tale about this prince of fairy tale tellers, and deliberately and confessedly it does just this, employing of course all the colour and charm a fairy tale should have. But as usual the truth about Hans Christian Andersen, though lacking perhaps the tidiness of the fairy tale, is just as interesting in its own way.

Hans Christian was born in the early spring of 1805, when Napoleon was at the zenith of his power in Europe. His birthplace was Odense, a small provincial town on the Danish island of Funen. His father, a poor cobbler, did not live to see the boy, so his mother had to support both herself and the child by taking in washing and spending her days knee-deep in the river. Her boy, who from the first was strange and not as other boys, devoted all his time to reading books, writing plays, and cutting out dolls for his puppet-theatre, in which he spoke and sang all the parts himself.

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An old woman of the neighbourhood saw great possibilities in this unusual, imaginative boy. She encouraged him, and one day she assured him he would be world famous and that his home town would be illuminated in his honour.

This sank into the boy's thought and it comforted him in hours of darkness and doubt. When fourteen years old, with a tiny sum of money which he had saved up over the years, he set out to seek his fortune in Copenhagen.

First he visited one of the most popular ballerinas at the Theatre Royal. Before she could stop him, he had taken off his boots, then using his stovepipe hat as a tambourine he started singing and dancing for the famous lady. He soon realized he was only scaring her by his antics, so he apologized as best he could and left.

But he did not lose confidence in himself. He sought out other artists, and one of these persuaded the Danish king to grant the boy an allowance so that he might go to school and get some real learning. He did not take to the school; the schoolmaster failed to understand or to keep patience with him; and Hans Christian was thoroughly relieved when he passed his final student's examination and said goodbye to schooling.

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His voice had not turned out as he had hoped and he now realized that acting and dancing were not to be his profession. So he made up his mind to become a writer. For a number of years he lived in great poverty, helped along by kindly people, who took an interest in his work, and never forgetting his conviction that he would one day be famous.

At last in 1835 after a trip to Italy he brought out his first novel *The Improvisatore* with Italy as its setting and at the same time a slim book of four fairy tales, *The Tinder Box, Little Claus and Big Claus, The Princess and the Pea*, and *Little Ida's Flowers*. His first novel was rapidly followed by two more.

These novels brought him immediate recognition, but it was his four fairy tales, soon multiplied into many more, which won him the applause of the world. He discovered that through these tales, directed to children, he could also speak to adults.

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In 1847 he visited England and was widely feted by the great and famous of the land. He also had an encounter with Charles Dickens, whom he was anxious to meet as a fellow-novelist. Dickens did not have any high regard for Andersen's novels but of the fairy tales he said, "Whatever you do, go on

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EXTEND DEMOCRACY TO ANDAMANS

Fear-Ridden Islanders Should Get Taste Of Freedom

IN the grip of officialdom and with the background of the Penal settlement the people of Andamans and Nicobars are so much fear-ridden that they have no choice of their own even to join a political party.

In the view of the Parliamentary delegation which recently visited the islands the Government of India should immediately establish an elected Administrative Council in place of the present advisory body and form a Municipal Board to look after the Headquarters of the Chief Commissioner at Port Blair.

BY V. V. RAMAN SHARMA

CUT off from the civilised world, 32,000 people scattered over 204 large and small Islands of Andamans and Nicobars are lodging their silent protests against the Chief Commissioner's rule and clamouring for full political, constitutional and democratic rights.

Popular elections were held and state governments formed all over the Indian Union except in these Islands where people feel dejected and take life as a curse imposed on them to rot under the dictatorial rule of a Chief Commissioner. Their voice is not heard in the mainland since they are almost segregated from the rest of India and the only means of transport is a ship moving to and fro once in twenty-five days. People feel that their interests are being neglected by the Government of India though the Islands form a part and parcel of the mainland. In the interior, one finds a large number of people not knowing what a Government is and what is happening outside their Islands. Some people even expressed their doubts whether these Islands belonged to India at all, and if so, why there should be this step-motherly attitude of the Government of India towards them?

These distant Islands were the penal settlements of the Britishers for over a century and the slavish and criminal mentality is still not completely wiped out.

To the people in the mainland, these Islands are some condemned lands where political prisoners and life-long convicts used to be carried from India for transportation of life and there is still the belief that these Islands are full of prison cells and criminals.

JAP REIGN OF TERROR

The Japanese occupied these Islands in March, 1942, and though their relations with the local inhabitants were quite amiable in the beginning, their regime gradually degenerated into a veritable reign of terror.

A number of educated people were killed on the slightest suspicion of espionage, houses dismantled and plantations destroyed, and the whole group of Islands was devastated under the Japanese rule.

The one significant event that had happened during that period was the liberation of all convicts. The British re-occupied these Islands on 16th October, 1945, and on August 15, 1947, Andaman and Nicobar Islands shared the Independence of India, being made into a Part 'D' State.

STRATEGIC LOCATION

The Archipelago of Andamans, situated in the heart of Bay of Bengal, is the only far-flung outpost of the Indian Union with limited means of transport and communication. Separated by narrow channels these Islands are 590 geographical miles away from the Hoogly mouth of the Ganges, 160 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma — the nearest point of the mainland, and about 340 miles from the northern extremity of Sumatra. Between the Andamans and Cape Negrais intervene two small groups — Preparis and Cocos; and between the Andamans and Sumatra intervene the Nicobar Islands, all seeming to indicate a submarine range stretching in a curve, to which the meridian forms a tangent between Cape Negrais and Sumatra. The main part of the group is a band of four islands so closely adjoining, end to end, but slightly overlapping, that they have long been known as one, the Great Andamans subdivided into four regions namely, the North, Middle and South Andamans and th Rutland Island. Separated from the main group, by an expanse of about 32 miles of sea, lies the Little Andamans enjoying an entity of its own.

Situated in the south on the east coast of Great Andaman ridge, Port Blair, the Headquarters of the Chief Commissioner, is the most thickly populated area having a population of over 18,000.

The Andamanese, the permanent inhabitants of these Islands, are living in a semi-barbaric state of civilisation and they are still the objects of Anthropological study.

'LOCAL BORNS'

The Andaman Indians are the descendants of the first batch of Indians brought to these Islands as mutineers, convicts and the early free-settlers. For over a century they have built up their own civilisation and have grown up into a compact and homogeneous community. They are a product of intermixture of cultures flowing from all parts of India, religious communities and castes. They are called 'Local Borns' (with a derogatory sting) descending from Indian parenthood, settled in Andamans. These 'Local Borns' and ex-convicts form the majority of the population. The first batch of mutineers was mainly from Uttar Pradesh and all the subsequent convict-settlers mixed themselves with the permanent settlers and had inter-marriages with them.

An intermingling of all cultures resutled in a common culture united by a common language — Hindustani in spoken form and Urdu in its literary expression.

The rest of the population consists of the Nicogarese, the inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands; Indians who come to these Islands mainly for employment and business purposes, hailing from various states of India; Karens who have declared for Indian citizenship and who have a settlement of their own at Webi in North Andamans; Bengalee settlers and refugees and the aboriginal tribes of Andamans Group — Jarvas and Onges.

The Andaman Indians have no direct connections with the mainland but they are linked with India historically, culturally and politically. They are gradually growing conscious of their political and constitutional rights and are as-

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VOLUNTEERS REPAIR VILLAGE ROAD

(Left) Harijan girls of Devalia Village in Amreli district in harness on the voluntary repair work of the road connecting it with the Kundla road. (Right School boys collecting stones and metal for the road repairs which was done by community effort recently.

From Ringside Of Wrestling Carnival

BY ITHURIEL

I HAVE reason to say, God Save me from my friends. I have, in fact, always had. A lesser man would have wilted under the experience; a bigger one would have consoled himself with the thought that to be great is to be misunderstood. Hard is the lot of the undistributed middle.

But to pass on from self-pity to the concrete. Some years ago—before, let me say, Prohibition,—members of a newspaper office, to which I did not belong at the time, settled down in between editions to discuss their colleagues, and having exhausted the theme very soon—there was an attenuated staff then—came on to consider ex-colleagues. One of the junior boys gave a lurid picture of me as a fellow who came in at all odd hours and in an inebriated state threw things about. I had a staunch but eccentric friend who had known me very closely during my days in the office. Hurt by this gross libel, he sat up and delivered a defence. "Impossible", he said with withering contempt, "Ithuriel can stand his liquor better than any man I have met. You should see the quantities that he can put down." It took a great deal to live that down, and I may justly say that even today there are scores of people who, on the strength of that rash remark, look upon me as another brand plucked by Prohibition from the burning.

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And now it has happened again. I am a fairly constant spectator at the wrestling carnival. Of that later; but last Wednesday, it happened that a social function clashed with my enjoyment and I refused a dinner in order to keep a previous engagement at the ringside. As I believe in letting my friends down gently, I gave the excuse of having accepted another invitation and being tied up. The day after the event, I was greeted by a chorus of derision from those who had gone to the dinner and speculated about the reason for my absence until another well-meaning friend let the cat out of the bag. Since the social set involved is high-brow and sophisticated, this was made a point against me. An American friend expressed great disgust, saying with pointed exaggeration that that was just why he had left the States where television made it impossible to escape these shows. Another observed that it was never a real contest because "everything was fixed." And yet a third said that it was barbarous and he was shocked to see a man of presumably some intelligence should go to it. After hovering confusedly between the two, a lady of fashion remarked that, whether it was sadistic or masochistic, it was wholly disgraceful.

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My head is bloody but unbowed. I am not concerned with the genuineness or fake of the contests. That there is no recognised title for the world wrestling championship does not worry me.

In big things as in small, I have been taught not to look to the reward and I must say life has fairly established that to him who looks not to the reward, very few rewards present themselves to be looked at.

But there is the bright side since an effortless life leaves no wrinkles and missed prizes leave no scars. But there is a great deal in the carnival which repays attendance. Despite a fairly general feeling that a show has been put on, the folks around me take sides, offer unsolicited advice, and generally generate a certain heat which is not physical but is nonetheless warm. For instance, the other day three sober, peace-loving citizens, clad in khaddar and gandhi caps, shot up in their seats and shouted sanguinary directions to the popular champion at a stage in the fight which seemed to me rather unfavourable to him. I was on the verge of telling them to take their caps off at least but my companion was excitedly shouting to them to sit down, and I did not want to divide the house. Another education one receives is the constant demonstration of the unfairness of the fair sex which is very well represented at the Stadium.

I have the impression that the more violent cries are put out by women who fill in the time before the show begins with sternuous autograph-hunting from film stars and other irrelevant celebrities, but turn with single-minded concentralion to the ring the moment the fights begin.

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To be quite frank, I see very little of the wrestling; except when a violent dig in the ribs from my companions warns me where to look, I do not strain at watching the fight. It is only the next day that I have a coherent picture when I have read the newspapers. To look at some 10 to 20 thousand of one's fellow-men is certainly more fascinating than to keep one's eyes glued to the struggles of three in the ring. My more attentive friends turn periodically to me—conceding thereby their respect for the all-knowing pressman—and ask anxiously, "What happened now?" And though my knowledge of wrestling is as meagre as my power of concentration, I am satisfied that they are satisfied to hear from my authoritative lips that it was a leg-lock or a Boston crab or a Nelson. It might be or it might not. But does it matter? If I hesitate, they will lose their faith in me and even their interest in the show. For uncertainty will leave not only the question unanswered but another question in their minds, and who can enjoy anything with this mental confusion in him? As the Poet has aptly advised us, "Oh the crowd must have emphatic warrant; Mark the Sinai forehead's cloven image: Right arm's rod, tongue's imperious fiat, never dares the man put off the prophet."

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And, then, how little we have changed with the ages. I can see in the thousand shining faces turned upwards towards the ring, the itching anxiety to return to the Roman days and thumbs are twitching to spell the doom of the defeated gladiator.

There are many lessons to be picked up round the ring and many of them are vital to our needs as a nation. If I were a politician which I have no intention to be, I would use the wrestling passion for running my election campaigns. If I were a Minister, which I have no hope of becoming, I would further my plans, instead of depressing people by asking them to make sacrifices, through the cheering instrument of the arena. Take it that the bouts are all staged, and use this sophistication for better ends. What cannot be achieved to popularise even Prohibition by asking the to-be-defeated contestants to call himself "Liquor" and the marked out champion "Prohibition" and dressing him in a mask? As a people we are lacking in imagination. And it is because I see what release and inspiration flow out of the ring, that I commend a visit to the Stadium to all serious-minded people.

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I tried to explain all this to my superior friends but they were unconvinced. They told me, with the assurance of people who have no practical experience, that it was all a sad case of rationalising my low taste; I was, in their opinion, keenly interested in watching the fights. And here is an error which only those who have never been to a wrestling show, can fall into. The prized seats around the ring are all so arranged that your eyes are at a level some two feet below the mat and about twelve feet away at the nearest point from the ring. Most of the fighting is done by the two wrestlers in a restful position, prone on the mat, and, therefore out of your ken. The farther you go away in the ground seats, the greater the danger of tall heads and turbaned heads obstructing your view. And if you go to the galleries, you are in need of powerful binoculars to see what is going on; considering the crowd in which you are hemmed in and the rarity of binoculars, you will be lucky if you can have the use of your glasses for two minutes. If you must go to see wrestling, you must be prepared to see with the crowd and sometimes to shout with it. If you go for other reasons, you can really enjoy yourself.

VEDANTA MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

Swami Vivekananda's Pioneering Effort Bears Fruit

BY SWAMI NIKHILANANDA

The 58-year-old author joined the Ramakrishna Order of monks in 1921 and has been leader of the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Centre in New York since 1933. Held in high esteem, he has lectured at numerous American Universities, schools, churches and other cultural organisations. Last year he gave a series of six lectures on Hindu Religion and Philosophy at the Columbia University in New York. He is translator of 'The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" and several other books.

MONDAY, September 11, 1893, will be remembered as an important date in the history of the cultural relationship between India and America. On that day Swami Vivekananda appeared on the platform of the Art Institute in Chicago as the representative of Hinduism at the Parliament of Religions. The handsome face, musical voice, and compelling personality of the young monk electrified the seven thousand earnest and intelligent American men and women assembled in the hall.

This event marks the beginning of the Vedanta movement in America, which still remains as the enduring lagacy of the historic Parliament of Religions.

During his wandering life before coming to the West, Swami Vivekananda had travelled the length and breadth of India, largely on foot, and had mixed intimately with all classes of people: princes and commoners, Brahmins and Untouchables, scholars and peasants, modernized social reformers and orthodox Hindu fanatics. From this experience he learnt two things: First, he was deeply hurt by the appalling poverty, illiteracy, and low vitality of the Indian masses Second, he realized that religion still formed the backbone of Hindu society. He saw everywhere the same veneration for spiritual truths. Further, he came to understand that it was not religion that was responsible for India's downfall, but rather the people's ignorance about the strength-giving doctrines of their faith.

EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE

Through the revival of Hinduism, Swamiji strongly felt, there would be a revival of India's national life. But in his opinion the crying need of India was to improve her material conditions, and this could be achieved only through science and technology, the secret of which was known to the West. Though the Indians must learn the physical sciences from the Westerners, Swami Vivekananda was too proud to go to them as a beggar. He planned to exchange the wisdom of the Indian saints for modern scientific knowledge. He felt that the West, in its turn, needed the spiritual teachings of India to save itself from the growing tide of materialism. Thus his mission was both national and international.

SPIRITUAL URGE

In a sense, America was ready for the Swami's message. Religion had played an important part in America's history from the very beginning. The Pilgrim Fathers of 1620, and many other immigrants who later settled in New England, had gone to America to find a place where they could pursue their worship in freedom. The equality of men proclaimed in the American Constitution is in part derived from the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God taught in the Bible. A passion for freedom and justice characterizes the utterances of Tom Paine and later of Abraham Lincoln.

Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, and other leaders of the Transcendentalist movement, were influenced by the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita, the Upanishads, and Buddha. Walt Whitman, who felt the identity of all lives, came nearest to Vedantic idealism.

But after the Civil War the thought-current of America took a new direction, and people came under the spell of the slogan of "bigger and better things" in the domain of matter. Reflective people, however, vainly sought in the concepts of science and the dogmatic religion of their ancestors that spiritual freedom for which their souls hungered. They wanted a new faith which would reconcile both intellect and heart and would satisfy their demand for a spiritual foundation for human equality and justice, ideals which had dominated the thought of the American pioneers. This was exactly what they found in the message of Vedanta given by Swami Vivekananda.

TRUTH IS UNIVERSAL

Official Christianity, true to its Semitic heritage, believes in exclusive salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. Vivekananda courageously taught that all religions are paths leading to the realization of one and the same God-consciousness. Truth being universal, no faith can lay exclusive claim to its possession. The Swami asked the so-called religious liberals to rise above the arrogant spirit of tolerance and to show positive reverence for other faiths.

In contrast to the current Semitic concept of the total depravity of man, the Swami preached the divinity of the soul. Men, he said, are "children of immortal bliss." Man's divine nature may be veiled by wicked actions, but it is never destroyed. Every man is potentially divine, and his true worth must not be judged from the colour of his skin or his economic station, but from his inherent divinity. This new interpretation of the soul gave Americans a spiritual foundation for the ideals of democracy, human rights and freedom.

ONENESS OF EXISTENCE

Swami Vivekananda never missed an opportunity to preach the oneness of existence. Non-dual ity, which is the essence of the universe, is viewed, he said, as matter by the physical sciences, which investigate reality through emperical methods; but one who looks at the universe through the inner spirit will find it to be spirit. This oneness of existence, Swamiji reiterated, is the unshakable basis of ethics, fellowship, and peace. He preached that true religious spirit does not consist in the acceptance of a dogma or a creed, but in the transformation of man's lower nature. Religion is realization. Books, churches, creeds, or rituals are only secondary aids.

Swamiji soon endeared himself to American hearts. He lectured in many states and was cordially received everywhere. Though his untiring efforts many misconceptions about Hindu culture, especially those created by Christian missionaries, were removed. In response to the eager desire of many American devotees, he sent for three Swamis from India to start work in New York and San Francisco. When he returned to India, in 1897, he was gratified to see that the Vedanta movement had taken root in the American soil. It is true that his dream of taking back to his motherland the scienfific and technological knowledge necessary for raising the living standard of the Indians was not fulfilled, he realized that India must solve her own problems.

But he returned to India with one invaluable gift: a prestige which he had acquired in the West as the leader and interpreter of modern Hinduism. This paved the way for the starting of his Indian work through the Ramakrishna Mission.

Swami Vivekananda passed away in 1902. Since then other Swamis of the Ramakrishna Order have gone to America, and five of them have laid down their lives while discharging their duties there. At the present time there are eleven Swamis of the Order carrying on the Vedanta work in New York, Boston, Providence, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. American boys and girls are being trained as "brahmacharis" and "brahmacharinis" in several of the centres. Through Sunday services and weekday classes the Swamis teach the spiritual culture of India and interpret the wisdom of the Hindu scriptures. In private interviews, serious students are taught the art of concentration, meditation, and other spiritual disciplines. No effort is made to obtain converts from other religions. The congregations of the centres, barring a few curiosity-seekers consist for the most part of intelligent American men and women who feel the need of religious discipline in our present materialistic age and are dissatisfied with any dogmatic presentation of religion. All the Ramakrishna Mission centres in America are entirely supported by Americans.

The Swamis are invited by universities, colleges, churches, and other cultural organizations to explain the wisdom of India, which is gradually finding favour with American minds. Literature, both published in America and imported from India, carries the spiritual message of Hinduism to all parts of the country.

VEDANTA TAKES HOLD

The time is not yet ripe to assess the result of the Vedanta movement in America. That it should have a slow and unobtrusive growth is to be expected. But it cannot be denied that through the activities of the Vedanta centres Hindu religious ideas are seeping into the religious cons-

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

U. S. First Lady Inherits Busy Schedule

THE First Lady of the United States is traditionally one of the nation's busiest women. Less than a month has passed since Mamie Eisenhower became mistress of the Executive Mansion here, and already she is well into the crowded schedule of activities that have come to be associated with the position.

Mamie's first day in the White House—January 21—set a brisk enough pace. After having attended two inaugural balls the night before, she was up by eight o'clock and made an early start on the mail that is part of morning's routine. A President's wife customarily receives hundreds of letters each week. Mrs. Eisenhower is making a valiant attempt to answer the deluge of mail that has continued to come to her since Election Day.

After dictating letters to Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree, her personal secretary, she met with Howell Crim, White House chief usher, for a discussion of household details. The extent to which a First Lady participates in housekeeping matters largely depends upon her own interests, since a highly efficient staff of experts has had long experience in keeping the great house running smoothly.

FIRST AS HOSTESS

That afternoon, Mrs. Eisenhower made her first apparance as White House hostess at a reception for more than 200 women members of the Republican Party who took an active part in the presidential campaign.

There has been no noticeable let-up since that busy first day. Mrs. Eisenhower and the President have held a reception for the chiefs of missions of the foreign diplomatic corps and their wives, and a number of visitors have been received at the White House by the First Lady — including 700 delegates to a women's national forum here.

Mrs. Eisenhower's public appearances thus far are typical of the kind she will make during the next four years.

She has:

Helped launch the "Mothers' March on Polio," part of the 1953 March of Dimes campaign to raise funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis;

Attended an art exhibit at the Brazilian embassy for the benefit of the American Cancer Society, a voluntary U.S. agency in the fight against cancer;

Participated in ceremonies marking the 12th anniversary of the United Service Organisations (USO);

Accepted an invitation to attend the annual Valentine Day fashion show luncheon on February 14 in support of the Washington Heart Association's programme of community services, research and education.

She and her husband can also be expected to attend performances at local theatres and concert halls.

Mamie Eisenhower.

PRESS CONFERENCE

Mrs. Eisenhower has changed the First Lady press conference procedure. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, as First Lady, held regular conferences at the White House with women press and radio reporters. Mrs. Truman delegated the job to her social secretary, Mrs. James Helm. Mrs. Eisenhower has announced that she or Mrs. McCaffree will hold such conferences—not regularly, but whenever it seems necessary. When General Eisenhower was running for President, she held occasional press conferences and was described by reporters as "an asset" to her husband's campaign because of her friendly manner and vivacious personality.

While Presidents and their wives have modified social activities at the White House to changing times and political situations, certain social affairs have become traditional and are held regularly except in time of emergency.

The White House social season usually opens late in November and extends until the beginning of Lent the following year. During that time, the President and his wife give official state dinners for the cabinet, the Chief Justice and other members of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, high-ranking officers of the Armed Services, and the Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives. They also hold big, formal evening receptions for the diplomatic corps, the judiciary, Congress, officials of federal government departments and agencies and and Armed Forces.

Press and radio people accredited to cover the White House are also entertained at a reception each year.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Details of these numerous social affairs are handled by the White House social bureau.

In addition to traditional dinners and receptions, the President and his wife entertain at formal and informal luncheons and dinners for an increasing number of distinguished foreign visitors. The first lady also entertains wives of foreign heads of state and other visiting dignitaries. At an endless succession of afternoon teas, she receives numbers of women's professional, civic and religious organisations. Hundreds and often thousands of persons are invited to White House garden parties, and the First Lady greets them all. And, of course, she is also in demand as a guest at Washington social functions.

Mrs. Eisenhower, like her predecessors, will probably budget time from this schedule for projects of her own choosing. Mrs. Truman, for example, was particularly interested in private charities.

An American writer has pointed out that "life in the White House is what a woman can make it," and it is true that the President's wife can, to some extent at least, set her own pattern.

AT HOME-MAKING

The new First Lady, who once said she had "kept house in everything but an Igloo," is adept at homemaking, and friends predict that her characteristic touches will be evident in the White House—the growing collection of family pictures, flowers which she loves and her favourite soft green and rose colour scheme.

It is safe to assume, too, that Mrs. Eisenhower will spend as much time as possible with her family. Her mother, Mrs. John Sheldon Dowd, is now living at the White House, occupying the rooms formerly used by Margaret Truman. And Mrs. Eisenhower's sister is the wife of an air transport executive here. The Eisenhower's only child, Major John Eisenhower, is with the U.N. Forces in Korea. Home on a short leave to see his father inaugurated as U.S. President, the Major and his wife Barbara visited briefly at the White House. John's two young children will always be favourite visitors at the Executive Mansion, since both the First Lady and the President are enthusiastic and devoted grandparents.

It is apparent to everyone who knows them that Mrs. Eisenhower "thinks Ike is wonderful," as one reporter put it. During his distinguished career as a military leader, she accompanied him whenever possible—to dozens of army posts and cities in the United States, and on his tours of duty in Europe, the Far East and Latin America.

BUSY START

She has been close at hand during his two major appearances as U.S. President. She was at his side throughout the eventful Inauguration Day; and during his recent State of the Union Message to Congress, she was an interested spectator in the gallery.

The First Lady describes the partnership this way: "I try to do the little things, while he does the big ones."

In doing "the little things," she is off to a busy start—and apparently a good one. Washington's women reporters are already praising her as "warmly hospitable," "charming" and "accomplished at putting other people at ease."

EYES SHOW SOLICITUDE FOR CHILD

This true-to-life study of mother and child by Sculptor V. P. Karmarkar depicts deep-seated innate feelings in the facial expression.

A SHORT STORY

THE MOTHER

By Malini (Condensed From 'MA' By Anurupa Devi)

MRITYUNJOY BOSE was a lawyer at Bhagolpur. He had saved cash amounting to fifty lakhs of rupees from legal profession and money-lending business.

He had four children The eldest was Arovindo, a son, the youngest having died long ago. Of the two daughters, Saratsashi had already become a mother and the youngest, Ushaboti, too was married, but was still a girl in age and temperament.

Mr. Bose had promised to get Arovindo married to Brojarani, a daughter of Mokshoda Charan who was Mrityunjoy's classmate and a pleader in the Punjab. But Arovindo got enamoured of the beauty of Monoroma, the only child of Dinanath Mitra of Burdwan whose ancestors had left for him nothing but poverty out of their immense wealth. Monorama was married to Arovindo without full consent of his parents, and although she was loved profusely by Arovindo and endeared by Saratsashi, she remained an eye-sore to the greedy father-in-law, as she had failed to get him a dowry as appreciable as he had expected from the marriage of his only son who was a very good scholar as well.

When Arovindo failed in his Law examination both Mrityunjoy and his wife held the daughter-in-law responsible for the misfortune. Monorama overheard their talk and wept before Arovindo who tried to console her saying, "Do not weep. Mono, I shall try hard next time."

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In the meanwhile Mokshoda Charan returned from the Punjab and reminded of his promise and offered a dowry amounting to over thirty-five thousand rupees. Mrityunjoy was upset, for monetarily Arovindo's marriage with Monorama had been for him a great monetary loss. And so, when Dinanath approached him with the request to allow Monorama to go to Burdwan to see her ailing mother who was also disturbed by reports of all treatment meted out to her daughter by his father-in-law, Mrityunjoy turned so enraged that he insulted the whole dynasty of Dinanath and sent Monorama with her father saying "The door of my home will ever remain closed before your daughter." Thus after staying in her father-in-law's home for a memorable period of about a year, Monorama returned to Burdwan carrying in her womb Arovindo's son.

Monorama did not know what had happened between Mrityunjoy and her father and what led to her exile from Bhagolpur. She wrote to Arovindo, studying Law in Calcutta, inviting him to Burdwan. Arovindo was very happy and was preparing for a journey to Burdwan.

But he was thunderstruck when later he received a letter from his father stating, "I have severed all connections with Monorama and if you do not follow me, I shall discard you." Arovindo read in this letter the news of his own death, for he was after all an obedient son.

Monorama gave birth to a son and the news, conveyed to Mrityunjoy, brought in comments, "If she was carrying before leaving my home, the prospect of a child birth should have been conveyed to me within a week from her departure from here. In absence of such a message, the chastity of the mother may be suspected and that the child too may be a bastard one." Dinanath was on sick bed and the report of Arovindo's marriage with Brojorani accelerated the end of his earthly form.

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AFTER Mrityunjoy's death, Monorama expected that she would be called back by Arovindo. His mother and Saratsashi advised him to get back Monorama with her son, but Ushaboti reminded them of her father's vow. Brojorani was afraid lest Monorama, now the mother of a beautiful and intelligent boy, would displace her. Her father also warned Arovindo against such a possibility.

For the sake of formality, when Arovindo appeared in Dinanath's home during the mourning period to convey the news of his father's death at the instance of his mother to the widow, Durgasundari failed to talk to him, Monorama sat like a statue and her son, Ajit, got frightened seeing him at night with a sizable growth of beard. Ajit did not know that he was his father, nor could he imagine that the man could be related to him for his mother had taught him to love a beautiful youngman as is father, whose photo he had seen with his mother at least a thousand times.

Arovindo did not want to welcome Monorama back in his home, partly because of his disinclination to dissatisfy the departed soul of his father and partly because he was afraid of displeasing his second wife.

Ajit was very anxious to see his father, and so when he heard one day that a poet named Arovindo Bose was attending the marriage ceremony of the Raja of Burdwan, he joined the reception party and took from his mother his father's photograph to compare it with the gentleman whom he suspected to be his father. But he failed to arrive at any conclusion regarding affinity between 'Arovindo' the poet and Arovindo in the photograph. Anyhow, he managed to introduce himself to the poet as a son of Arovindo Bose and a grand-son of Mrityunjoy Bose. The poet happened to be Sujan who was actually known to Arovindo, Ajit's father, and to Saratsashi's husband. The gentleman talked very highly of the boy and of his love for the father. The report made Saratsashi more inclined to see Ajit.

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BROJORANI had now asserted her right to be the head of the harem in her movements and dealings. She would not fear anybody in the home except Saratsashi who was respected by every body else for her kindness and impartiality. Mrs. Bose had retired from the household affairs.

Brojorani's parents, servants and neighbours too were impatient to see a baby in Brojorani's arms. The mother-in-law said "We have committed a sin. Without asking for one, God has gifted us with a descendant but we have insulted Him and his gift; how can I again pray for another?" Tears rolled down her cheeks. Brojorani was then eighteen years old. As a second wife, Brojorani had some social disqualifications also.

Saratsashi was as sympathetic to Monorama as ever and affectionate to Ajit whom she had not yet seen. Her eldest daughter, Asima, was to be married. Saratsashi's husband, Jagadindra, agreed to her suggestion of inviting Monorama and her son and said, "If you think it advisable, go personally and get them".

Just when Ajit had finished reading her letter of invitation to his mother Saratsashi appeared before the mother and the son with a few of her children and sweets. By her affectionate call and way of approach, Ajit recognised her to be his aunt and bowed down to her feet. Saratsashi kissed Ajit repeatedly and shed tears. Monorama saw her sister-in-law after the lapse of more than eleven years!

Saratsashi wanted to take the mother and the son with her but Monorama refused to go. She said, "If I meet him (Arovindo), it might pain him, for I know he still loves me." But she allowed Ajit to go with his aunt for she disliked to deprive him of all his rights. Monorama said, "See that Ajit sees him well for it is shameful that a son does not know his father. But he (Arovindo) should not see him at all." Ajit came to Calcutta mainly with a view to see his father, although he was reluctant to leave his mother.

Ajit was feeling uneasy away from his mother but in reply to his aunt's question, 'are you thinking of your mother, would you like to go home,' the boy meekly answered, "How can I? I have not yet seen my father."

Mrs. Bose wept taking Ajit in her arms.

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Joyously, Ajit was trying to describe to the ladies along with other children what was seen in a bioscope. Unknowingly he stood beside Brojorani. Brojorani was still barren. Ajit's look brought in her motherly affection, so when he was going away from her known to him, Brojorani caught him by the hand and said, "Tell me your story of the screen. I like it very much". But she released his hand as soon as she knew that the boy was coming from Burdwan. Brojorani returned home on the pretext of colic, for she got envious of the mother who had such a beautiful son from her own husband. She forbade Arovindo to go to Saratsashi's home next morning. In order to avoid unpleasantness with his wife and to evade comments from others, Arovindo left Calcutta for Bhagolpur on business.

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ON Ajit's return to Burdwan, Monorama knew that he could not see Arovindo. She exclaimed, "Is he well or you are concealing something ominous from me?" She thought that Arovindo could not help attend the marriage ceremony of Saratsashi's eldest daughter but for some serious reasons. Ajit recollected that Mohit, Saratsashi's second son, had told him that had his (Ajit's) father really loved him, he would have gone to Burdwan and seen him. He, however, told his mother, "Father could not join us as he had suddenly to go to Bhagolpur on business." Monorama heaved a sigh of relief. Ajit showed her mother a photograph of Arovindo brought from Calcutta which was comparatively recent.

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Saratsashi suddenly died and her mother went to Banaras to settle there. Arovindo, who had long ago resigned from service, and Brojorani accompanied her with Saratsashi's youngest daughter in arms. During the Pujas, Arovindo and his wife returned home with the little girl. In the meanwhile Monorama went to Banaras with her mother and Ajit after repeated request from Mrs. Bose. Durgasundari did not, however, enter into Mrs. Bose's residence. Ajit found in his paternal grand-mother a patient and anxious listener to his talks. In course of a conversation one day, he enquired, "Is it a fact because she turned to his wife that my father has discarded us?" Mrs. Bose was about to fall down hearing the question. She wept loudly saying, "Oh God, why have you kept me alive to reply such a query?" Ajit was bewildered but he got more inquisitive. On return to Burdwan, Ajit was found to be inattentive to his study. Monorama enquired of the reason and seeing tears in his eyes, said, "Mother-in-law has said she will again take us to Banaras during the summer vacation. Surely you wish to go there!"

"No, we shall no more go to them. Grand-ma loves us very much no doubt, but she is in my father's home, and when we have been discarded by him, why should we go to his house?"

'He has not discarded us—he has only obeyed his father. Do you believe me?"

Mrs. Bose fell ill and Arovindo returned to Banaras with Brojorani; the little girl had died during winter. Mrs. Bose died shortly after.

Brojorani went with Jagadindra to attend the marriage ceremony of his second daughter. Arovindo remained at Banaras. In Calcutta she was anxiously looking for Ajit but when he was not found, she asked Asima, "Has no one been invited from Burdwan?"

"Father went there first of all but as usual Aunt (Monorama) has refused to come and Ajit too has not come as he is preparing himself for the Entrance Examination this year."

Brojorani thought that she had come to Calcutta in vain. She said to Jagadindra, "You remembered me only because the first one (Monorama) had disappointed you"

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Just after the marriage party left Jagadindra's home, Brojorani went to her mother and managed, inspite of her request to the contrary, to return to Banaras with her elder brother for she said, 'He (Arovindo) is being inconvenienced at Banaras.' Brojorani was never habituated to stay away from her husband. Arovindo was not astonished to see her back so soon

Soon after the couple returned to Calcutta to their new home at Ballygunge. The palatial building with a spacious garden and a tank reminded Brojorani that she was barren and she would leave there none after her in whose veins her blood would run. She told Arovindo, "Let us live in our old home at Howrah itself."

"I have rented out that for a school."

"Let the new one be rented."

"I do not go back on my decision."

Brojorani felt too weak to burst into tears as usual. Her tears were previously the deadliest weapon which compelled Arovindo to court defeat before her whims. He had always evaded creating any atmosphere which would make her feel that she was being neglected. Brojorani herself wondered at the deviation from her practice. Was she losing her hold on Arovindo?

One day while cleaning Arovindo's study herself after getting angry with the neglectful servants, she found a letter from Ajit addressed to Arovindo at Howrah and redirected to Ballygunge. It reported that Ajit had stood first in the Entrance Examination. Brojorani painted in imagination the joy that was in Monorama's hut. Ajit's face, which she had seen during Asima's marriage, gleamed in her mind repeatedly. Why was the beautiful intelligent boy not born to her? But conscience said, "You have snatched Monorama's husband, now you wish to deprive the woman of her only possession?"

(Continued on Page 21 Col 1)

Last Look Round

INDIA has a reputation for sacrifices and munificent gifts of various sorts. In ancient times we had horse-sacrifices, goat sacrifices and other kinds of religious sacrifices. Along with sacrifices Indians were also known to have surpassed in the munificence of their gifts.

Karna, the elder brother of the Pandavas in the Mahabharat, who joined the Kaurava Army, had a couple of ear-rings, which when he wore them, made him invincible. But Krishna in the guise of a mendicant Brahmin went to Karna and demanded the "dan" or gift of the ear-rings. And Karna handed over the ear-rings, though the gift made him vulnerable and cost him his life.

In historic times when Rana Pratap, facing the Moghul hordes, was faced with an empty treasury, Bappa Rawal, the old prime minister of the dynasty, handed over all his wealth to his king as a loyal offering in times of need.

Sacrifices and gifting or "dan" have been in the Indian blood from times immemorial. But during the last few decades, the Congress has given a new turn to the idea of sacrifice. It was then the call for sacrifice in the cause of the fight for freedom. But recently it was given to Vinoba Bhave to call for a gifting of lands for the landless. The idea though old as the hoary past was given a new turn to meet the needs of the present contingency in the country. Though the target has not been achieved, the impetus that has been given to the collection of "Bhoodan" or land gifts has been quite encouraging.

'Shram Dan'

DURING the Republic (Day) Week in the Uttar Pradesh the idea of Shram Dan or gift of labour in the nation's cause seems to have got hold of the masses.

According to Thakur Phool Singh, Deputy Minister of Planning in the U.P. Government, the works executed during the week in the State in terms of money would have cost the Government over Rupees one crore. Roads, "Bandhs," drains, channels, etc., were constructed by voluntary labour of people in several districts under the supervision of planning officers. It is said that during the week, work planned for a whole year in certain districts had been completed by the enthusiastic volunteers. The district planning officers have been directed to see that unfinished projects undertaken during the Republic Week are completed.

These results of the first experiment in **mass mobilisation** in Uttar Pradesh have been so encouraging that the implements and tools used during the week are to be kept permanently at the headquarters of the co-operative unions, basic stores and Gaon Sabhas so that they may be redily available for any future mass drive.

Meerut which was the birth-place of the Indian Mutiny of 1857 secured the pride of place heading the list of districts which responded to the "Shram Dan" call. The Deputy Minister of Planning in U.P. said that the Five-Year Plan in the State may be completed much sooner, looking to the enthusiasm during the last Republic Week. He said that prizes amounting to Rs. 54,000 would be awarded to the first five districts in Uttar Pradesh for doing the best work under the scheme. The first prize would be of Rs. 20,000.

Along with the masses in U.P. the classes also seem to have been inspired to give voluntary labour to community projects. At Dehra Dun some time back, it was announced that a Shram Dan Club was established and many of the members were officials, and they would be giving some voluntary labour either daily or weekly for carrying out works planned. Again, though it was mainly a Congress drive, the Praja Socialists, the Communists and other parties participated willingly in the Shram Dan Week's activities and contributed their mite to the construction of works. This is a good sign and augurs well for the country.

Red Tape

WHILE the Shram Dan week activities have been spectacular in their achievements, according to reports from New Delhi it seems the Community Projects launched in the various states in October last are not progressing satisfactorily. The American expert, who has been entrusted with the work of evaluation of the progress achieved so far, has drawn the attention of the Central Government to the slackness in the work on several projects in the different states.

The issue of provincial autonomy seems to be coming in the way of brisk execution of works in hand. He says that several provincial ministries are concerned in the execution of the projects in their area. The handling of the community projects in Bhopal seems to be most efficient, because there are only four ministries in the state, according to the American expert. He advises that there should be Central Government's "action agencies" in the States to handle the work on the projects. This would do away with the red tape involved in the present procedure of the states alone being virtually in sole charge of the execution of the projects. But Madras opposed the appointment of Regional Commissioners to supervise the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. And whether the U.S. expert's suggestion in this connection would be feasible is still a moot point. He has also made several other recommendations with a view to accelerate the pace of work on the projects. If these are found to be necessary for efficiency and speed in the execution of the projects, the Central Government and the State Governments will have to shed their undue sense of prestige and accept at least for a fair trial these recommendations and act on them.

There is another organisation which was created with the specific object of aiding the Five-Year Plan. This is the Bharat Sewak Samaj. There have been till recently complaints that the wheels of the machinery of the Samaj are very slow-moving. About a fortnight back, letters to the editor in this connection have appeared in some Northern India papers. But with the example of Shram Dan week in U.P. and other provinces, we hope that Samaj has been galvanised into action and will acquit itself creditably without further waste of time.

Hard On Eve

FOLLOWING Rawalpindi and Lahore, the Bahawalpur State Education Department has come down with a heavy hand on school girls. The girls studying in the educational institutions in the State have been prohibited the use of cosmetics and silken clothes, and a three-piece uniform has been prescribed for use during class hours.

The objective behind all this hullabaloo about school girls' cosmetics, fashionable dresses and so on is given out by the case of an exclusive girls' school in Tokyo. The authorities of that institution have suspended some of the girls and demanded apology from some others for breach of an order against attending school with permanently waved hair. The penalties were proposed, it is reported, by the school's student council to **"nurture wholesomeness and avoid display that would make girls susceptible to advances by delinquents." The school regulations forbid permanent waves, long hairdos and lipstick and determine the length of hair ribbons, skirts and fingernails.**

A 17-year-old school girl said that there were so many don'ts that their lives were sheer misery.

Deal To Delinquent

WITH regard to advances by delinquents, there comes a story from Australia, though from the animal world. In Sydney's Taronga Park Zoo last spring the Indian elephant made a pass at Jill, who was in the nature of being the girl next-door. Jill, the female elephant, did not like that sort of thing and promptly snapped off one of the tusks of the intruder, a most annoying occurrence for any jumbo. It required a specialist, 15 million units of penicillin and pounds of sulpha drugs to heal wounded pride and the broken tusk. But some time this year again the Indian elephant gave Jill the eye again. And the second tusk shared the fate of its fellow at the hands of Jill. The Indian elephant makes a sad picture today having lost both tusks as the cost of his amorous playfulness.

Good Planning

MRS. Rosemary Drabik, says a message from New York, married in 1941, and she and her husband Henry planned to have a family of ten girls. The odds against a family of ten girls without a boy are 1,024 to one according to statistical calculations. But Rosemary has already the seventh girl and hopes her family planning will be quite successful. The odds against three more girls to Rosemary are only eight to one now.

A news item from Grenada says that a 30-year-old woman told a magistrate that she had sold her two children, aged three and two years, for £2 BECAUSE THEY WERE "JUST A NUISANCE."

Racing In Ceylon

WHILE the Bombay Government has permitted bookmakers to operate on the Bombay and Poona race courses, though under certain conditions, horse racing seems to have come in for bad days in Ceylon. The Parliamentary Advisory Committee on Home Affairs recently passed a resolution urging a ban on horse racing in the island.

Mr. Cyril Attygalle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Health Minister, who moved the resolution, said that horse racing was a sport of kings and as there was an acute dearth of kings who alone could afford this kind of sport it should be banned.

"As for the few rich people who have helped to degenerate this sport into large-scale gambling for their selfish ends, they should be compelled to give it up for the good of the country," he said. For an alternate source of income to the state when horse racing is abolished, a state lottery was recommended by the Committee. Whether the state lottery would be anything better than large-scale gambling for the masses of the island does not seem to have occurred to the proposers!

At Home & Abroad

WHILE last week the British House of Commons rejected by 150 to 63 votes a private bill seeking to bring back flogging (abolished in Britain in 1948) to curb violent crime, news comes from Bloemfontain in South Africa that a 68-year-old man was fined £30 for flogging his 13-year-old son until the latter became unconscious. The boy told the court that when he came home from school and said that he had failed in his class test, his father tied him to a tree and beat him with a leather strap. The father pleaded guilty. This is in Malan's land where whipping for defiance offences in the case of coloured people has been put on the statute book. And though the Commons refused to permit flogging for violent crimes in Britain, the Colonial bosses in Kenya have been resorting to flogging punishments to cow down the Kikuyu tribesmen. Home standards do not apply in Settlers' Raj of Kenya, nor yet in South Africa.

The Postal Department denies that the stories about letters delivered years after posting are true. But an express delivery letter posted at Sitapur by the agent of the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' to its Allahabad office on December 21, 1950, and containing a bank draft, was received by the addressee on February 12, 1953. Probably the Postal authorities will say that though late it speaks for the honesty of its employees!

Theosophical Movement

Month by month the Theosophical Movement deals with "Man Know Thyself". It is an independent journal, unconnected with any Theosophical Society or other organization. It stands for world brotherhood and rational view of science, culture and religion. The latest issue contains interesting articles like "Where Man and Nature Meet", "The Carter's Magnetism" and "Astronomical Discoveries and their Significance" 24 pages. Price 2 annas a copy. Yearly subscription Rs. 2. Available at the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

American Poet, Critic And Essayist

James Russell Lowell

James Russell Lowell's birth anniversary falls today.

IN the middle of the 19th century, the American world of letters looked to a young Cambridge, Massachusetts, scholar — James Russell Lowell — as the poet of the future. As the years went by, Lowell increasingly dominated the literary scene, and at the time of his death in 1891 he was generally considered the most outstanding poet, critic and essayist of the United States.

With the passage of time, Lowell's lustre has dimmed somewhat; his contemporaries —Holmes, Longfellow, Whitman — have stood the test of time far better. Despite this, however, Lowell made some really substantial contributions to American literature.

As a critic, Lowell — together with Poe — opened up a new era: he and Poe were the first American critics to exercise their judgment freely. Lowell's earlier criticism was largely a report of enthusiasms for various literary works. It was frankly subjective and impressionistic, deriving whatever value it had from Lowell's sensitivity and his ability to state his reaction in striking phrases. His later criticism, stressing the relationship between period and author, was represented in his essays dealing with the great writers of various lands — Dante, Chaucer, Milton, Shakespeare, Wordsworth and others. These essays not only communicate Lowell's judgement in memorable terms but also employ rather systematic tests of literary excellence and many illuminating comparisons and contrasts.

PERSONAL ESSAY

Lowell did admirable work in the field of the personal essay. Though allied closely to traditional essayists, the patterns he followed obviously were not those of abstract, relatively impersonal essays which most British authors wrote in the 18th century. What he wrote was, as a rule, quite personal. Many of the essays derive their charm from the revelation of Lowell's personality — his wit, his learning, his enthusiasm, his sensitivity, his novel way of putting things. He wrote as if he were putting down on paper the sort of talk an informed professor, blessed with a good sense of humour, might deliver to an intelligent college student who had dropped in for an evening chat.

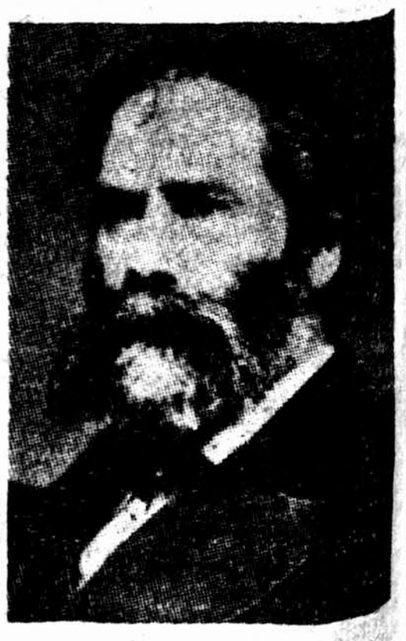
It is as a poet that Lowell's reputation has suffered most. He was apparently a master of all the poetic forms: ode, sonnet, the narrative poem, the elegy and the idyll. Though much of his poetry was undoubtedly good, it was largely imitative. He studied all the current models. He took the colour of his subjects, or, rather, of the poet he had absorbed, and only a phrase here and there — some reference to American birds and flowers — breaks one's impression that his work is a medley of English poetry.

Today the fact is more evident than ever that Lowell was a sort of shadow-poet. His poems are forgotten—even if read several times over—as if his excellent verse had been written in water.

Yet in some of Lowell's poetry there are merits not discoverable in Holmes or Longfellow. His BIGLOW PAPERS (in which a down-to-earth New Englander comments in his rural way on topic of the time) are the most effective satire in verse yet written in America. In A FABLE FOR CRITICS Lowell combine sharply-phrased wit with shrewd literary judgments as no other American poet has. His famous COMMEMORATION ODE reveals ability to shape a long contemplative poem beyond the skill of his fellow poets.

Born February 22, 1819, into one of the most honoured Massachusetts families, Lowell was educated at Harvard and abroad. When Longfellow retired, he held the professorship of modern languages and belles letters at Harvard from 1856 to 1877. When the ATLANTIC MONTHLY was founded in 1857 he became its first editor, and it was under his aegis that it gained the high position it holds even today. He resigned the editorship in 1861, but two years later he was associated with Charles Eliot Norton as editor of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, which post he held till 1872.

Despite the unevenness in his work, Lowell was an actual force in American letters and a cultural influence of real importance. He was rated too highly in his lifetime, but it would be unfair to give him too low a rating now. The BIGLOW PAPERS and A FABLE FOR THE CRITICS may, however, be said to constitute his claim to modest immortality.



James Russell Lowell, American poet and critic

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Men Behind The Scenes

DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING STAMPS IS NO SINECURE

ALMOST every stamp collector has, at one time or another, been struck by the beauty of design and brilliant engraving of some of his favourite issues. It would be obvious even to the most unthinking, that skill of the type shown by the stamp designer and stamp engraver is no easy thing to come by.

Designers like James Berry of New Zealand and the world-famous Edmond Dulac are a by-word with collectors the world over, worthy successors to the giants of the old days, men like Joubert de la Ferte.

Over in France there are a host of brilliant engravers and designers led by men like Gandon, the indefatigable Decaris, and Serres. In America, brilliant craftsmen have crammed in a wealth of detail into modern commemoratives such as would have been undreamt of half a century ago.

Each country has her own great names in the line, and the products of their skill and inventiveness have given pleasure to millions. It is not enough, however, for the collector to admire the finished product: knowing something more about the details of the business is a help to further enjoyment.

Reprinted below is an article by Dr. Adelbert Tietsch who worked at die-making in Germany until 1922, when he went to America to pursue the same profession. In his very readable article, Dr. Tietsch lets us into some of the inner secrets of his exacting trade. The article appeared a couple of years ago in the American magazine "Stamps".

All philatelists admire a beautifully engraved stamp. These miniature works of art are the result of intaglio printing, which includes all the various methods of reproduction in which the design is recesed into the surface of the printing plate. It is the most widely used method for printing postage stamps.

Various Kinds

One branch of intaglio printing is engraving, the others being etching and photogravure. Etching is more or less connected with engraving but photogravure is a much different process and will not be discussed here. When etching and engraving are both used in producing a stamp, it is frequently difficult to determine the part of a design which is engraved and the part which is etched.

The line engraving process, in which the lines of the design are engraved by hand, is the most beautiful method of reproduction. It differs from other types of intaglio printing in the possibilities of producing relief impressions of various heights of ink which cast minute shadows and impart a sparkle and splendour which is never present in stamps printed by other processes.

Engraved designs are composed entirely of lines and dots. There are no large solid areas. All tones of colour ranging from white to black, are obtained by blending the width, depth and spacing of lines and dots. Sometimes this is done so skilfully that a monochrome stamp appears to be printed in several colours (as in the U.S. 7c Washington Bicentennial or the Spanish Goya nudes).

Engraving is a very difficult art. An apprentice has to spend weeks and weeks at minor tasks before he is permitted to attempt the engraving of dies. Then he will be allowed to make only rough cuts on steel or copper to become accustomed to and acquire the "feel" of the graver (cutting tool) and learn how to apply the proper pressure. Much of his success will depend on his acquiring skill in sharpening his gravers.

Apprenticeship

When the apprentice becomes familiar with the elements then he may engrave various types of letters, scrolls and simple designs. Art training, of course, is a necessity and after weeks and months at this particular phase of work, he may then become a skilled specialist, such as Partrait, Vignette, Ornament or Letters Engraver.

A Portrait Engraver is at the top in this professional ladder and to attain this it takes years of painstaking apprenticeship. From 10 to 15 years is considered the average before a man will be able to produce a creditable portrait. Not more than one in a hundred of those who try will succeed and one can readily see why there are only about 20 to 25 men in the world who are capable of engraving the fine portraits required for postage stamps. It usually takes three to eight weeks to engrave a single portrait.

Baxter, in his book "Printing Postage Stamps by Line Engraving, reports a tour he made through the Security Bank Note Company in Philadelphia. The president of the company who was his guide, introduced him to the engraver and stated that he was his most conscientious man, working faithfully his full day and yet it was impossible for the president to detect his progress from day to day (the president was a competent engraver himself). Upon examining the die he was working on the engraver told Baxter that for three days he added only microscopic dots between the shading lines of the portrait.

Adaptation

An engraver may work from a photograph or sketch, but being an artist himself, he does not follow the designer's model line for line. He transposes to the die an arrangement of lines and dots suitable for engraving and expressing the characteristic elements of the designer's ideas.

This transposing may be done in several ways. Common methods are as follows:

1. The polished die is coated with varnish or whiting for a foundation and the design is drawn in by free hand.

2. The design is transferred by a photographic process on to a sensitized die.

3. Over the model a transparent gelatine or acetate is placed and with a steel point the lines of the design are scratched into this. The lines are filled with coloured powder, and the gelatin is placed face down on the prepared die and rubbed gently. The powder deposit then will show the design on the die. These lines are scratched with a hard steel point into the die and it is then cleaned of its foundation, leaving the scratched design.

Now the engraver's job really begins. With the graver he proceeds to cut all the lines and dots, some deep and others shallow, depending on the requirements of the design. For all these past operations as well as the engraving itself, a strong magnifying glass is utilized.

Periodically, die proofs are pulled to check the engravers's work and geometrical designs may be added by machine engraving (U.S. Postage Due stamps are almost entirely machine engraved). If the printing is expected to be done by rotary press the design is usually cut deeper in the die to compensate for the depth lost in bending the plate to fit the cylinder.

Die Hardening

The finished die is then hardened, tempered and polished and is ready for the transfer man (siderographist).

The die is placed on the movable bed of the transfer press and the transfer roll mounted on a mandrel (axle) above it. By applying and steadily increasing the pressure and moving the bed back and forth the soft steel of the transfer roll is forced to the very bottom of each engraved line, forming a counterpart (mirror image) of the engraving. Since the design was composed of lines of various depths the lines on the transfer roll will rise above the circumference of the transfer roll corresponding to their depth in the die.

After one or more reliefs are entered on the transfer roll, it is then dressed (removing excess stock, etc.), hardened and tempered.

The blank plate, a flat piece of steel of various sizes and thicknesses. (Current U.S. plates are 19-1/2"x24"x1 4"), is placed on the bed of the transfer press and the now hardened transfer roll is mounted above it (in the same manner as the blank transfer roll was mounted above the finished die).

Final Plate

The plate has been laid out for the correct number of subjects, the space between each subject position being marked with a guide dot which is used for proper location of the transfer roll above it. By applying and increasing pressure, the design is rocked into the plate, making an exact reproduction of the original intaglio design. This is repeated as often as the number of subjects required.

The plate having received the proper impressions is then cut to finished size (U.S. 19"x21" flat and 17-1/4"x20"x3/16" rotary) polished, hardened and chrome plated. Chrome plating lengthens the life of the plate as much as 50,000 impressions and by stripping the plating at intervals and replating again, the life of the plate can be stretched to a possible 1-1/2 million impressions.

The plate is now ready for printing. In this operation, the previously damped paper (to make it pliable) is pressed into the inked plate, picking up the ink in the recesses and the familiar engraved stamp results.

Thus, a tremendous amount of hard work requiring the time and skill of master craftsmen is done to produce a little bit of paper bearing an engraved design which either delights the philatelist or brings down a heap of abuse and scorn. Philatelist! The next time you criticize an engraved stamp think!!! Could you do half as well???

U. N. STAMP

One of the fine new issues by the United Nations.

Portugal

A new set of definite stamps has recently appeared for Portugal. The design shows a representation of the equestrian seal of King Diniz, who lived from 1297 to 1325. The Seal shows a warrior mounted on horseback and armed with sword and shield. The king was no warlike autocrat, however, for it was his constant endeavour to encourage progress in his kingdom, and he was the author of many social and constitutional projects. He encouraged agriculture, industrial arts, commerce and maritime enterprise, and in addition was a patron of learning and the founder of the University of Coimbra in 1290. He also found time to found a Navy in 1294 and to negociate a commercial treaty with England.

Canada

Canada is to issue a dol. 1 denomination in upright format. Colour will be black and subject will be Pacific Coast Indian house and a Totem Pole. Date of issue is scheduled for February 2nd.

Israel

Israel is to issue seven Airmail stamps during this year. The top value of the series will be 1000 Pruta, central feature of the stamp being a view of Tel-Aviv with an aircraft flying over the town.

A Few Notes On Floating

IT is an elementary rule of stamp collecting that every used specimen that goes into the album should be as clean as possible and quite free of extraneous matter. Usually one has only to soak the stamp in water for a few minutes for the stamp to come off the envelope. Soaking, however, can play havoc with stamps that are printed in 'fugitive' colours, and for this reason most hints for beginners specifically warn against IMMERSION and advice, instead, FLOATING

Floating, as a means of removing paper from a stamp, has its uses, but is a comparatively cumbersome process, and is needless with the majority of modern issues. The latter are often produced mainly for stamp collectors, with genuine postal use being a secondary matter. So if a particular set happens to have extremely attractive pictorial designs, is a 'charity' issue, or a short lived commemorative series issued for a particular occasion, there is nothing to fear: the stamps will most probably be printed in completely 'fast' colours.

Trouble only arises in definitive issues, the bulk of which are certain to be used for postal rather than philatelic purposes. Stamps in 'fugitive' inks constitute only a very small minority of the vast numbers in existence, but since they are employed freely on commercial correspondence, they often come into the hands of beginners who, not being able to recognise them, give them a soaking to their later chagrin.

The stamps mentioned below do not by any means complete the list, but are among the ones which are met most frequently.

All the stamps of the 1883 set of Great Britain—lilacs as well as greens—run in water, a fact which has been noted in the catalogue itself. Several of the 'Jubilee' stamps of 1887 and the corresponding Edward issues are also in fugitive colours, so be careful while removing excess paper.

NEVER soak stamps which you know are printed in aniline colours. Modern synthetic and vegetable dyes are deliberately used in many cases because of their fugitive nature, so that the stamps cannot be cleaned and re-used for postage. Aniline reds and aniline purples are the worst of the lot in this respect. Quite a few are sprinkled about in India— both in Queens and later issues.

Never subject George VI Malayans to a soaking. Practically the entire range is fugitive and you will only get smudged and blotchy copies for your trouble This applies not only to the stamps with the King's head but to the various sets for the Malayan States. Several of the earlier stamps of Malaya (Johore in particular) fade when soaked

Most stamps printed in fugitive colours fade, but can, at least, be recognised. With some of the Wilhelmina Dutch Indian issues, however, the design vanishes completely the instant the stamp comes in contact with the water. The 1912 stamps of the Indies should never be floated, and the same applies to the ones of 1933.

Another set where care is required is the Mozambique group of 1938. Several of the stamps hold quite fast. But the reds, purples mauves and magentas run when dampened. The parallel stamps of other Portuguese territories behave in a similar fashion.

If you are in any doubt about whether a stamp is fugitive or not, take the safe way out by placing the stamp on envelope face upwards on a wet blotter Leave for fifteen minutes, then peel gently off. If there is any resistance, leave a little longer

Finally, if any stamps happen to be particularly valuable, use this last method It is better to be safe than sorry, and not all the tears in the world will restore the stamp to its former brilliance if it happens to be a fugitive emerged from a ducking.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

M. E. S.—Chief Engineer, E. C., Ranchi invites applications from approved M. E. S. Contractors of 'A' to 'D' Class limit by 8th March, 1953, for (1) Construction of a School Building at Dehra Dun, Estimated cost Rs. 1.82 Lakhs (2) Construction of a School Building at Muradnagar, Estimated cost Rs. 1.78 lakhs.

(5866)

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Widespread Rain In S. Tamilnad

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 21 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and south Tamilnad and occurred locally in Assam. A few showers have also been reported from Bihar, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and north Tamilnad. Weather remained dry over the rest of the country.

Both day and night temperatures fell appreciably over north-east India. Night temperatures, however, were appreciably above normal in Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, South Deccan (desh) and the interior parts of Tamilnad, being appreciably below normal in west Vindhya Pradesh and Saurashtra.

Following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	90	57	0	0.8	+0.7
Baroda	93	59	0	0.7	+0.5
Belgaum	92	61	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	87	68	0	0	—0.2
Calcutta	87	64	0	1.5	+0.3
Hyderabad (Dn)	93	64	0	0.2	—0.3
Madras	87	75	0.2	1.4	—0.3
Nagpur	96	64	0	0.2	—0.6
New Delhi	83	51	0	2.9	+1.2
Patna	79	62	0	0.6	—0.6
Poona	97	58	0	0	—0.1

PEOPLE'S EDITION OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21: A "People's Edition" of the Five-Year Plan has just been brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The People's Edition condenses the Plan into about 1th of its original size and is a handy document containing a full authorised summary of the Plan together with a number of illustrative charts and diagrams and pictures. The abridged version retains the substance of the original Plan and, while simplyfying, also preserves, as far as possible, its form and language so that for purposes of general use it can help in the study of the main document.

One distinctive feature of the People's Edition is the inclusion in it of a number of informative charts and diagrams illustrating various aspects of the Plan and the targets of additional production.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Shud 9, 2009.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 7, 1372.
Parsi: Shehrever 24, 1322.
Sunrise 7-4 a.m.
Sunset: 6-42 p.m.
Hightide: 05-48, 20-34.
Lowtide: 00-56, 12-46.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

LECTURE: Mr. J. Krishnamurti's lecture at Sunderabai Hall 6-00 p.m.

KASTURBA MAHILA MANDAL, MATUNGA: Annual function of the 'Bal Mandir' at Laxmi House (Birla House) Lady Hardinge Road 3-00 p.m.

DOCKYARD ATHLETIC SPORTS at Brabourne Stadium 2-30 p.m.

Y.O.U. Variety Entertainment, St. Xavier's College Hall 5-00 p.m.

PEN-FRIEND CULTURAL CONFERENCE at Jai Hind College Hall, Churchgate. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Acting Governor of Bombay will inaugurate the conference and Lady Dhanvanti Rama Rau will preside. 5-30 p.m.

"UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain: Free Public Lecture on "Man: Know Thyself";—But How?" 6-15 p.m. today."

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. C. S. Nayar on 'Some aspects of Tamil literature" at Sangham premises 6-00 p.m. (Pioneer School).

Codes For Syria

BOMBAY, Saturday. Overseas Communications Service notify that private telegramms in secret language in one of following codes—Peterson, Cogeflugagne, Bentleys and ABC—are now admitted to and from Syria.

The Mayor's Famine Relief Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sixtyfive-member General Committee was elected at the public meeting of the residents of Khar held under the Chairmanship of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay, on Sunday, February 8, in connection with the famine relief campaign.

On February 15, the General Committee formed an Executive with the following as office-bearers:

President: Prof. V. G. Rao.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Hirutai Joshi, Sardar Santsingh, R. D. Char, Govindrao Kulkarni, Nanak Motwane.

Jt. Hon. Treasurers: S. P. Desai and G. R. Deodhar.

Working Secretary: Mrs. M. S. H. Jhabvala.

Secretaries: Mrs. Rose Rane, M. C. Vaidya, Vasant Wandrekar, R. M. Jambhekar, Dr. Khaire, P. Oza.

WORST-HIT TALUKAS IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 21 (PTI). Mr. K. C. Chandale, a former Congress member of the Bombay State Legislative Assembly, said here today that the talukas of Karmala, Mangelwada, Sangola and Madha were the forst to suffer from famine in Sholapur district. The talukas of Pandharpur and Mohol were also affected

Mr. Chandale, who recently toured the famine-affected areas of the District told a press conference that he was sorry to see there were very few social workers in the area who worked earnestly to relieve the suffering.

He also said the press should be given its due place by the authorities in discussing and organising the relief works.

STARVATION CASE?

SURAT, Feb. 21 (UPI): One person named Dhanji Gopal, aged about 50 years and belonging to Sadekpur, a village in Chikhli taluka of Surat district is stated to have died of starvation today, according to a statement issued by Mr. M. Amrit Desai, Secretary, Chikhli Taluka Kisan Sabha.

Payment Of Sales Tax

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All dealers in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District are advised to pay their sales tax for the quarter ended January 31, 1953, early during this month in order to avoid rush and inconvenience at the Bank's counter on the last day of the month.

In order to facilitate payment, no penalty will be charged even if the tax is paid up by March 5, 1953. Dealers of B, C and D Wards of Bombay City will be allowed further time up to March 14, 1953 to make payment of the tax, without penalty.

No payments may please be tendered at the Banks on March 1 and 2.

USHA DESHMUKH GOLD MEDAL COMPETITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Usha Deshmukh Gold Medal Competition is open to candidates of either sex intending to appear for the Government Diploma Examination in Drawing and Painting to be held in 1953. The candidates desirous of taking part in the competition, which is being held under the auspices of the Usha Deshmukh Gold Medal Prize Fund are required to send their work in the following subjects to the Dean, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than March 10, 1953: (1) One drawing of a figure from life, (2) One painting of head, and (3) One group design in Indian style, ancient or modern.

The work will be judged by a panel of three judges.

Industrial Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Greaves Cotton and Company Ltd., Bombay, and its workers relating to the latter's demand for bonus for the year 1951-52 has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

Mountaineering Sport In Practical Shape

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to train Indians in mountaineering sport, the Himalayan Society, New Delhi, has decided to organise three expeditions to the Himalayas this year in the months of May and June.

A party of army officers may attempt on Kamet (25,000 ft.) again this year, while two other parties will be visiting the Punchchuli (23,000 ft.) and the Nandadevi (26,000 ft.). All these peaks are in the Central Himalayas. It is proposed that the members of each of these parties would bring their own kit, clothing and equipment and will bear their own expenses.

Mr. G. D. Joshi, Secretary of the Himalayan Society, New Delhi, in a statement here today appealed to all young men, especially the university students, sporting clubs and the scientific institutions to come forward and avail of such opportunity and enjoy such adventurous trips to qualify for the higher climbing like Everest and other giant peaks of the Himalayas.

These trips or expeditions will last for about a month and will provide an opportunity to the enthusiasts to see mountaineering sport in practical shape.

Khadi Sales

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Khadi is being sold at the GANDHI SEVA SENA, Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7 and the commission of 3 as. in the Rupee is given on all the purchases—Cotton Woollen and Silk as fixed by the All-India Spinners' Association, Wardha upto 31st. March 1953. Working Hours: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

IMPHAL: Four persons were arrested here following a seizure of about two and a half maunds of ganja from the Imphal Bazar post office on Saturday morning. The contraband was packed in five postal parcels, the contents of which were described as handloom clothes.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters. 07-40 Programme. 07-45 Master A. Khan, G. songs, 08-15 V. Kulkarni, ramkali, 11-45 M. L. Nadkarni, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 P. G Parab, sitar, 13-40 Music.

17-30 V. Kulkarni, poorvi, 18-05 Musical interlude, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Kishori Ghia, G. song, 18-30 A. Khan, vocal, 19-00 P. G. Parab, sitar, 19-20 Air quartet, 19-30 M. L. Nadkarni, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M. L. Nadkarni, vocal, 20-45 Master A Khan, G songs, 21-15 T. Krishnan, K music, 21-45 games, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

Variations 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 P. G. Parab, sitar, 08-45 Asha Bhonale, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Vacant Kulkarni, desi, 13-00 Asha Bhonsale, M. songs, 13-30 Juthika Roy, 13-40 A. Khan, vocal, 17-30 for children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 20-30 V. K. Jain, H talk on Hindi literature, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 S. Singh, anandi, 22-00 D. K. Mehta, drama festival, 22-30 A Khan, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326. 1m.—07-45 Bhakti bhav, 08-15 P. N. Joshi, vibhas, 09-00 Taslimkhan, vocal, 09-15 Recital, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 N. Rana, ayeri fagun, 18-10 N. Rana, geets, 18-20 G. D. Patel, G. geets, 18-30 For rural listaners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Geet, bhav (Ahm.), 19-00 P. N. Joshi, patdeep, 19-15 G. D. Patel, G. geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Svar sangeet (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 P. N. Joshi, khambayati, 20-30 Your choice. (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. ½ hour, (Ahm.) 21-15 G. D. Patel, G. geets, 12-30 AIR artists, 'kambhabharni', G play.

RADIO CEYLON

19.4 & 41.72 in mourning and 25.05 and 41.72 in evening.

7-15 a. m. Music in March Time 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Interlude, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Prog., 11-45 Hindi Prog., 12-00 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. Home News from Ceylon 12-45 Album of Familiar Favourites 5 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programme, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

CENTRAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-30 Forces all. star bill, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

At 8-30 p.m. on Monday the 23rd February, All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a discussion in Gujarati on the FIVE YEAR PLAN. The participants will be: Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, R. G. Saraiya and M.A. Master. The programme can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

DRAMA FESTIVAL

The concluding play in AIR Bombay's Drama Festival will be broadcast on Sunday the 22nd February at 10 p.m. It will be an adaptation of his own short story in Gujerati entitled 'BAA' by Dhansukhlal Mehta and can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

At 8-30 p.m. on Sunday the 22nd February All-India Radio, Bombay will relay from Delhi a broadcast by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur on the B.C.G. Campaign. The relay can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

B. C. G. DAY IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. Bhakar Patel, Secretary of the B.C. Vaccination Committee, Government of Bombay today made an appeal to the citizens to extend their full co-operation to the programme of celebration of B.C. Day in the city.

Addressing a press conference he said that on Monday (February 23) B.C.G. Day will be celebrated throughout India. In the city, a programme had been chalked out with the co-operation of various institutions as well as the Municipal Corporation. Two processions in vans, one in the morning and the other in the evening will pass through some of the main streets of the city exhibiting posters and playcards on B.C.G. vaccination, Dr. Patel said.

"The active and willing co-operation of the public has necessitated the working of a B.C.G. centre at J. J. Hospital, between 9 to 12 noon and 3 to 6 in the evening.

It is now decided that the B.C.G. Vaccination be done on a mass scale in Bombay state, he added.

RAMAKRISHNA BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Morarji's Tributes

BOMBAY, Feb. 21 (PTI): Bombay today celebrated the 118th birth anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

The teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa were the subject of a discussion held under the auspices of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, presided.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Education and Law Minister of Bombay, said Ramakrishna had shown that salvation could be achieved through social service "in the interests of the afflicted humanity."

He had re-discovered the cultural heritage of India, and has helped to remove the "inferiority complex from which Indians were suffering due to the British rule. the Minister said.

Swami Sambhuddhanandaji of the Ramakrishna Ashram, said Ramakrishna was the prophet of all religions, and had taught the "Dharma of Universalism."

Mr. Morarji Desai said the Paramahamsa preached the "real culture and religion of India". The Chief Minister advised all to imbibe his teachings.

W. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Annual General Meeting of the Western Railway Employees' Union of the General Office Branch was held today on the Badminton Court, behind the Railway Annexe Building, Curchgate, when hundred members from different sections were present.

In the meeting, following Office bearers were elected to work on the Managing Committee of the Branch: Mr. V. B. Karnik, Chairman, Mr. J. R. Mullan, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jagdish Ajmera, Secretary, Mr. A. D. Kale, Jt. Secretary and Miss I. Mane, Treasurer.

Resolutions regarding revision of scales of pay, Improvement in service conditions of Railwaymen, consolidation of Dearness Allowance with pay, housing problems were passed.

There were also speeches by Mr. V. B. Karnik, Chairman of the Branch, Miss Maniben Kara, President of the Western Railway Employees' Union, Mr. K. P. Mushran, General Manager of the Western Railway and others.

Swastikas On Gloves

KREFELD, Feb. 21 (Reuter). Anna Knauf, 47-year-old German woman, who knitted Swastikas into her gloves, has been arrested here charged with insulting West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, police said today. She had also described the West German Republic as "state of criminals."

Mr. G. D. Birla's Gesture

MADRAS, Feb. 21 (PTI): Mr. G. D. Birla who has already donated one lakh has donated another lakh of Rupees for the construction of the Birla Block for the Madras Institute of Technology, the Principal of the Institute announced today.

Between You And Me

By Me

SOME of our top-ranking leaders have curious notions about journalism. In connection with the trade union of journalists, Rajaji used to say that journalism was a creative art, and as such distinct from the work of pressmen and artisians. But this hair-splitting logic has not prevented trade unionism from making rapid headway in the West and achieving a fair wage and social security for the journalists.

Even creative art needs an economic climate to thrive, and cannot flourish under economic handicaps. Inaugurating a special convention of the Madhya Pradesh Union of Working Journalists, Governor Pattabhi Sitaramayya adumbrated the strange theory that the term "free and prosperous journalism was self-contradictory, as a free Press could not be a prosperous press and vice versa." This may be true of a passing or transitional phase of economic and political conditions, but cannot be a "obiter dictum" for all times. Freedom itself has no meaning, unless it ushers in prosperity in all cross-sections of society through which it percolates. Why should journalists alone be left out in the boon which freedom brings?

* * *

In the free countries of the West, the press is free and equally prosperous. While the average level of economic conditions of working journalists has considerably risen, cartoonists like Low and columnists like Walter Lippman receive a salary which will equal the emoluments of a film star. This illustrates that freedom of the press is not antithetical to its prosperity, but complementary to it. A country cannot be more free and prosperous than the degree of freedom and prosperity enjoyed by its press, which in turn is reflected in the life and outlook of journalists. Fleet Street mirors the political and economic freedom of Britons, and, if unfortunately there is a gap between freedom and prosperity in the Indian press in the initial stage of the country's freedom, it is the duty of public men and administrators to bridge the gulf, instead of idealising on the disparity. Much water has flown under the Godavari bridge since Pattabhi Sitaramayya started life as the edior of "Janmabhoomi". When Congress politicians, whom the press made great, occupy top ranks in the administration and the "left-outs" are rewarded by grant of lands for their political services, why should journalists who were in the vanguard of freedom fight continue to be the "sick destitutes" of society? Unless the outmoded outlook of our rulers undergoes a revolutionary change, the press cannot successfully function as the Fourth Estate of the Realm.

* * *

Regarding connotation of the freedom of the press Dr. Pattabhi had something original to say: "After all," he said, "You are serving under the Government. You cannot attack it wholly, and Government advertisements constitute an important factor." Since the advent of the country's freedom, many things, good, bad and indifferent, have been said about the relationship between the Government and the press. A Mysore Minister picturesquely characterised the relationship as that of a husband and wife. It is difficult to understand what exactly Dr. Pattabhi means by telling journalists "You are serving under the Government." Anyway, he will agree that journalists have not become government servants, and if they desist from "attacking the government wholly," it is because the Government represents the chosen of the people and the journalists do not want to tear by the roots the very edifice of freedom which they have helped to build. No decent editor has varied his opinion or changed his attitude in proportion to government advertisement budget. We thought that "friendly" and "unfriendly" press creates by bureaucrats like Craik, Haig and Crerar had gone with the wind, after the British withdrawal from the country. Since Dr. Pattabhi harps on it, we would like to know the mind of the rulers. The Press Commission, which is charged to investigate the influence of advertisers on the freedom of views of the press, cannot do better than examine Dr. Pattabhi as a witness.

* * *

Every journalist will agree with Dr. Pattabhi's view that forthright honesty, truthfulness and correctness of reporting is an essential factor of journalism. As a rule, reporting in the Indian press has been objective and factual. If there have been any aberrations of yellow journalism, they are more an exception than the rule. But Dr. Pattabhi chooses to pose as the most misreported man in the press. He said that newspaper correspondents were "more anxious to incorporate fine phrases into their report than the substance of what he said. Many of them had been drawn to journalism as a means of self-expression for their bias or bent, and they therefore imported their politics into their reports." This is a grave charge which reporters and correspondents must take note and immediately correct. The trouble is that many of our leaders speak without restraint, to the extent of garrulity, and then come forward with a contradiction when a correct report of their speech creates a repercussion against them. They will not accept even the veracity of the shorthand record of their speeches covered by the reporters. During the first Congress Ministry in Madras, a Minister complained that his speech underwent a change of sense and accuracy in the summarised versions of the reporters. The editor of a paper, who knew the poor speaking qualities of the Minister, asked the reporter to cover his speeches in full. In the full text of his speech, the Minister revealed himself with his split infinitives, bad grammar and poor tenses. All had a hearty laugh and then the "status quo" was restored. Dr. Pattabhi is a journalist first and a friend of the reporters always. Despite his predilection for the past, he is as much alive to the challenge of the present as other journalists and will surely help in building up a free and prosperous press.

* * *

MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAIN, the Praja Socialist leader, has embarked on a mission of "laying a ghost." He is reported to have encountered the "Praushram Brahma", a ghost, on 180 acres of barren land in Balia district in Uttar Pradesh, where he had been to further the cause of Bhoodan movement. He has proposed to perform a "Yagna" with the help of pandits from Banaras to rout the ghost.

Prominent Praja Socialist leaders are expected to be present at the "Yagna" and Mr. Jayaprakash will be the principal participant and will throw the 'lakal' into the sacrificial fire to 'disintegrate' the ghost. It is a miracle of miracles that a rice ball aimed at a denizen of the invisible world should be as potent as a hydrogen bomb.

* * *

From the days of the Cocklane Ghost of Dr. Johnson's time to "Praushram Brahma" discovered by Mr. Jayaprakash, ghost lore runs into volumes. "Possessed" women, "decontrolled" men, hysterical boys, shrieking girls and mental cases have been dubbed as "ghost-struck" or "spirit-hit", though one does not know how the followers of Freud and other psychotherapists will view the "other world intervention" on our earthly existence. Among the celebrities of the ghost world, Jata Muni, Brahma Rakshas, Yaksha, Yakshini and Kuttichatan claim a large clientele among 'frail' humanity. Jata Muni is said to be the spirit of a departed saint, which is ordained to hover between heaven and earth for the sin of selfishness. Brahma Rakshas is described as the spirit of a dead scholar, who selfishly hoarded knowledge without imparting it to his disciples. Yakshini takes the form of a glamour girl and lures away youngmen in amorous sprees which sometimes prove fatal. There is an area in Malabar called Yakshini Forest, through which young men are advised not to travel after nightfall.

* * *

Unusual happenings such as mysterious fires in a house, pelting of stones by an unseen hand, pots, pans and crockeries moving out of their places and sometimes disappearing are said to be the work of Kuttichatan. Sometimes, ghosts are said to play dirty tricks by simulating the human. The following ghost story is current coin in many parts of India. Two people were conversing in a field or on a river bank and finally decided to start for a distant village by 5 a.m. the next day. It was scheduled that one of them was to call on the other and take him. A ghost, who was reported to be over-hearing the conversation, assumed the form of his companion and knocked at the other's door at midnight, and both of them started on the journey. After about an hour's journey when the man did not see any ploughmen who used to work in their fields early morning, he grew suspicious and began to stare at his companion, especially at his legs; the latter vanished into thin air. He, therefore, beat a hasty retreat home, only to find that it was only 2 a.m. and that his other friend was still in bed. The saying goes that the ghosts have no legs and float in the air, and that one should see whether an unusual midnight caller has legs to stand upon. Another version is that ghosts have feet pointing backwards like the Himalayan Snowman. One of the codes of ghostology is that this being of the other world cannot call a human being more than thrice by his name, and so people are advised to await a fourth call before stirring out. Despite all these tall stories, many people have heard about ghosts, but have seen none in recent times.

* * *

In many parts of India there are patches of vacant lands amidst cultivated areas. The agriculturists do not till them, as they are said to be haunted by ghosts. Crops sown in that area are reported to wither away and cattle used in the operation catch a mysterious disease and die a sudden death. Though these stories appear to be of the order of mysteries and miracles, village folks have implicit faith in them and propitiate spirits by seasonal gifts and pujas. It looks as if some generous donor has gifted haunted lands to the Bhoodan Yagna, and the tillers complain against supra-world happenings. Poor Jayaprakash has to pay a heavy price to drive the devil out!

Extend Democracy To Andamans

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

piring for a better standard of life.

URGENT PROBLEM

After six years of Independence, the age-old conditions still prevail and very little has been done by the administration to improve the lot of the people inhabiting these Islands.

The one good act done by the Government of India for these people was to give representation to a Nicobaree in the House of the people. The President had nominated Bishop John Richardson of Nicobar Islands, as a member of the lower house on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner. Mr. A. K. Ghosh, without taking into consideration the peoples' views and ignoring the rightful claim of the Andaman Indians, the majority group of the total population who are double the number of the Nicobarese.

NICOBARESE

Nicobar Islands, though part of India, are practically unknown to the rest of the country and till recently the rest of India was almost equally unknown to many of the inhabitants of Nicobars.

People there were so cut off from the rest of the world, that they did not know whether India had attained freedom or was still under foreign rule.

The nomination of Bishop Richardson by the President to the House of the People was protested against by all sections of the public in Andaman Islands. The Bishop is no doubt a calm-going missionary but he is not the type of person to be nominated as a Peoples' Representative in the Parliament. He does not have any grasp of the problems of the masses and no good can be expected from him for the uplift of the Indian community. Perhaps he may not be able to do justice to the job he is entrusted with.

CHRISTIANITY

There are a number of Christian elements in and around the Nicobar islands who are quietly working their way into the tribal areas and converting people to Christianity. Large-scale conversions are reported to have been made, in recent years, and a number of stories are current with activities of the missionaries and forced conversions of the Nicobarese. But for the towering strength and straight opposition to these activities by the Rani of Isloane, the Christian missionaries would have found their way into the neighbouring islands called the "Nancowry Group". The Rani is a stauch Nationalist and the three-thousand tribal population of these islands stand along with her as a check over missionary propaganda.

SEPARATION MOVE

Many Andaman Indians believe that attempts are being made by the missionaries in Nicobar Islands to work against the national interests in order to force their separation from the Indian-fold. A 'voice' movement is also reported to have been formed in these islands for the absolute separation of these islands from India.

The existence of the R.A.F. Station in Car Nicobar Island linking up the outside countries and the non-existence of the I.A.F. come as a sudden surprise and it is high time that the Government of India took it up seriously and established the Indian Air Force Station in these islands connecting the Capital and other Indian States.

These islands stand as a bone of contention among various nations and the eyes of all neighbouring countries like Burma, Indo-China and Malaya are upon these distant islands of India. A good many Burmans having passports to Burma are to be found on these islands and nobody knows what exact business they are doing. The Burmans living in these Islands are concentrated in particular areas and they have their own temples of worship, etc.

POLITICAL FIELD

In the Andaman Islands, there are no organised political parties till now though this area is now becoming an arena of power politics. People in these islands have no politics so far, excepting their own day-to-day life, their family worries and domestic affairs. The typical village life maintained so far is taking an ugly and deadly cancerous shape and seeds of communal and narrow provincial feelings are being sown in the minds of the innocent villagers. The Andaman Congress Committee, formed recently, is not affiliated to the Indian National Congress and the Congress High Command declined to recognise the same, several times. There is no Communist or Socialist Party anywhere in these Islands though the Andaman Indians Association, a cultural organisation consisting of the educated few of Port Blair and some Government servants, is dominated by 'confirmed Communists.' Young and energetic K. R. Ganesh, Secretary of the Association, is a spirit moving from place to place, who wields certain amount of prestige and respect from the public. His father Mr. Ratnam, head clerk of the Marine Department is a leading figure in Andaman public life and his words carry much weight even in the official quarters. Netaji Park, the huge play-field of the Andaman Indians Association is the only place where meetings of all parties are held and receptions given. The Chief Commissioner Mr. A. K. Ghosh, a respectable I.C.S. officer, has no direct connections with the Association, though his wife Mrs. Mallika Ghosh, happens to be the Chairman of the Association. The Association used to be a sort of common platform till recently but now it has no Congress membership. Some wall-paper entitled 'Mashal' is being published by the Association. There is no newspaper anywhere in these islands excepting the one-sheet evening 'Press-Telegram' issued by the Chief Commissioners' Office.

Being a penal settlement for over a century, the age-old conditions still prevail there and people are afraid to talk of freedom and liberty and are told that it is a sin to join any political party. Hitherto, they were a sort of easy-going type who never used to bother themselves about the things happening outside their places. The atmosphere is quite changed now and there is the realisation among the people that they have their own say in the governance of the country. They are bubbling with patriotism and the sooner Government heeds the peoples' voice the better.

The immediate establishment of an elected Administrative Council in place of the present nominated Advisory Council and the formation of a Municipal Board are of urgent necessity.

NO MASS CONTACT

No political party, including the Congress, approached the masses till now in right earnest and on democratic lines to enlighten them. The major political party of India —the Indian National Congress— has no place in these islands. The Congress Party commands good respect but there is no true leadership. Many people, especially the villagers, are anxious to join the Congress. People in Andamans respect the Gandhi cap and the Khadi shirt as symbols of friendship and kindness.

The common people were so much afraid of joining Congress that when the Congress Parliamentary Delegation visited these islands for the first time on behalf of the AICC recently, they spoke out their fear of being victimised by the administration if they joined the Congress!

This is the height of slavery where people though free, are not able to lead a free life, as they are haunted every minute by some 'pull-wire' of official power that is not visible. Hundreds of persons complained that the administration was trying to curb the development of political consciousness among the people and the Congress Parliamentary Delegation leader, Mr. V. D. Tripathi, declared at a public meeting in Port Blair that it was a crime to ask the people not to join any political party.

In the grip of officialdom, and the after-effects of the rigours of Penal Settlement Laws, past restrictions and conventions, the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are so much fear-stricken that they have no choice of their own even to join a political organisation. These distant islanders who are our kith and kin, should be brought under the banner of freedom and made to live decently, raising their heads among the millions of free Indians. The existing conditions in these remote Indian Islands should be completely altered before we talk of democracy and democratic rights.

State Police Win In Extra Time

DOUBTFUL GOAL BY LAZARUS CAUSES FURORE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL secured a tame solitary goal victory over St. Xavier's College "A" thus earning the right to meet Tata Sports in the quarter final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation ground, but all this was shadowed by the Bombay State Police entering the semi-final round with a lucky odd-goal in three victory over B.E.S.T., secured by a doubtful goal in the first period of extra time.

Another player was sent out in this evening's State Police-B.E.S.T. game when umpire J. Fernandes heard Bhimrao question his decision about the extra period goal. The B.P.H.A. Committee met later and suspended Bhimrao for a period of one month with effect from today. They also severely warned the player concerned.

St. Xavier's College were playing with their backs to the wall, while Shell possessing a strong defence relied upon their forwards to push in a solitary goal. In this they succeeded, though wasted chances were quite a good number and at varying intervals.

The College were not without chances, but their forwards, particularly, Neville D'Mello blundered miserably. The defence bore the strain of a forceful attack for quite a period and gave way only under sustained pressure. Charlie Gonsalves, the College custodian played well.

Burmah-Shell opened their account midway through the first half when Mendonca converted a pass from Peters, the right inner.

The College wasted two glorious chances soon after this. John Charles took a full blooded shot at goal, but shot wide; then. Neville D'Mello had to push into an untenanted goal after D'Costa had drawn the goalie out, but he shot wide.

Soon after the breather, the College pressed, but wasted another glorious chance. N. D'Mello frittered away another open chance with the goalie out of his charge.

Mendonca could have put Shell in a safe position in the closing stages of play, but Gonsalves saved a point blank shot with ease. The College never gave up fightin and had their forwards showed good finish work they could have evened the score

The teams were:—

BURMAH-SHELL :T. Lobo; V. Alexander, E. Moses; T. Le Fabour, A. Middlecoat, S. Poonawalla; Naik, Joseph, Mendonca, Deogan Bernard.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE "A": C. Gonsalves; O. Ferreira, G. D'Souza; O. Braganza, J. Gonsalves, C. Pereira; A. Fernandes, N. D'Mello, J. Charles, C. D'Costa, J. Mascarenhas

Umpires: Gopalan and D. Fernandes.

State Police scored a fortunate extra time win, odd-goal in three—win over B.E.S.T. early this evening.

The rival outfits indulged in hard-hitting tactics, while play was consequently fast and from end to end. Short passing moves were accepted by the Tramwaymen and the B.E.S.T. forwards maintained early pressure, but the speedy Police attack made is presence felt through its inners.

The Police withstood early attacks from the B.E.S.T., but then attacked through Lazarus, but goal keeper Azavedo appeared safe and the crowding out tactics of the B.E.S.T. defence prevented any useful chances materialising. B.E.S.T. had one goal scoring chance in the initial period fifteenth minute when a penalty corner provided a goalmouth scramble, but luckily the Police averted it by a crowding out effort.

The B.E.S.T. forwards, however, earned their reward in the 17th minute due to a lapse on the part of goalkeeper Mendonca. Bhimrao, the B.E.S.T. right winger outran Jameson on the flank and cut into take a shot at goal. Mendonca kicked, but the ball travelled into his goal only to be saved in time by a defender. The B.E.S.T. left-inner was in a position to stop the clearance and Bhimrao scored from close in.

Early in the second half the Police were stopped in a brilliant attempt by Lazaus to equalize when single handed, Azavedo kicked the scoop away. In the ninth minute right inner Bhim sent in a high shot from close in to beat Azavedo, who had no chance whatsoever to save. Solanki and Lazarus were each unlucky in their scoring attempts.

Extra time was played and a second before the end of the first period Solanki sent in a goalmouth centre which Lazarus ran to connect wildly, but missed, apparently; the umpire J. Fernandes awarded a goal, which surprised both players and spectators.

Bhimrao was sent off the field in the second period of extra time for back-chatting. The umpire said he was questioning his decision, while Bhimrao says he was asking one of his players whether a goal was scored.

The teams were:

B.E.S.T. SPORTS CLUB: Azavedo; Biddappa, Amon; Adalghee, J. Antic, G. Carvalho; Bhimrao, Andrade, Kuttapa, Monteiro, Samuel.

BOMBAY STATE POLICE "A": Mendonca; Kadam, Jameson; Agre Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Bhim, Lazarus, Jaywant, Chavan.

Umpires: A. J. Francis and J. Fernandes.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

3-15 p.m. O.C.S. vs. Richardson & Cruddas; (Third Division Championship); 4-20 p.m. B. S. Police vs. Lusitanians; 5-30 p.m. Tata vs. Central Railway; (Senior League finals).

D. C. M. Hockey

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): Independence Club, Delhi, trounced Northern Railway by five goals to nil in their replayed first round of the Delhi Cloth Mills Hockey tournament here today.

The local team dominated in all departments of the game and their forwards shattered the weak defence of Railwaymen. The inner-trio—Feroze, Rana and Avtar — functioned brilliantly. Rana scored three goals and Avtar two. Occasionals' inside-left Harham scored in the extra time to oust the Punjab Regimental Centre, Meerut, in the second replay today of the other first round match.

Minister Inaugurates Racing Public Body

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The official inauguration of the recently formed Western India Racing Association was performed this evening by the Hon'ble Sri B. S. Hirey, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture. The Association has been formed by certain individuals interested in ensuring clean racing in Western India, and who are anxious to safeguard and protect the interests of the racing public in every way including making representations on behalf of the public to the Government of Bombay and the Royal Western India Turf Club, who control racing activities in this part of India.

Invitation Hockey Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Invitation Hockey Tournament conducted by the B.P.H.A. commences on March 1 at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground with 14 up-country sides included in the draw. The visitors have been seeded into late rounds as they are participating in the Delhi Cloth Mills tournament and are expected in Bombay only in the second week of March.

The draw is as follows:-

TOP HALF (First quarter):- Punjab Police (Bye in quarter-finals); Madras (Bye 4th round); BEST vs. Goan Sports; Lusitanians (Bye 2nd round); North Eastern Rly. (Bye into 3rd round).

SECOND QUARTER:- Bhowanipore (Bye 3rd round); Maharashtra Raiders (Bye 2nd round); St. Xavier's 'A' vs. Central Railway; U.P. Combined (Bye 4th round); Combined Services (Bye in quarter-finals);

LOWER HALF (3rd quarter):- Hindustan Aircraft (Bye quarter-finals); Pepsu Police (Bye 4th round); Western Rly vs. Dockyard; Tata Sports (Bye 2nd round); Deccan Blues, Hyderabad; (Bye 3rd round):

FOURTH QUARTER: Madhya Bharat Police (Bye 3rd round); State Employees Club, Bhopal; (Bye into 2nd round); Bombay State Police vs. Burmah-Shell; Delhi Hockey Assn. (Bye into 3rd round); Pak-Independents (Bye into quarter finals).

Port Trust Player Suspended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The B.P.H.A. Tournament Committee met this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation and used the axe severely on two players sent off the field in the Provincial Hockey Tournament.

Leslie D'Souza of Bombay Port Trust was severely warned and suspended for a period of one month for his ungentlemanly conduct in the Port Trust-Goan encounter.

Calcutta Hockey

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (PTI): The following are the results of matches played today in the First Division of the Hockey League:-

Dalhousie 3—Measurers 2.

Armed Police 1—Armeneans 1.

Muhammadan Sporting 3—St. Joseph's 0.

BREEZY DISPLAY BY PERCY MANSELL

S. African Cricket Tour

PORT LINCOLN (South Australia) Feb. 21 (Reuter): South Africa's cricketers, routing a South Australian Country eleven for 79 in the second innings, won by an innings and 316 runs here today.

The South Africans had earlier carried their first innings total to 471 for 8 declared in reply to the home side's 76.

In a breezy display of batting, Percy Mansell hit four sixes and five fours in his 68 not out. In one over he took 25 runs three sixes, one four, a two and a single.

The South Africans scored their 471 runs from 68 overs in 290 minutes. The innings included 10 sixes and 49 fours.

Mansell followed up his powerful hitting with some fine leg break bowling and took four wickets for 28 runs. Offspinner Hugh Tayfield took three for 37, his match figures being eight for 64.

The South Africans begin their tour of New Zealand on Tuesday with a three day game against Otago, at Dunedin.

Sprint Champ Injures Ankle

SYDNEY, Feb. 21: Miss Marjorie Jackson, Olympic sprint champion, was carried from the track with an injured ankle here today. She will not run again this season.

Miss Jackson, collapsed with a sprained ankle tendon after winning the New South Wales 100 yards championship.

Her Third Singles Title

One of the best exponents of the game ever to wield a tennis racket in India, Mrs. Leela Dayal, won all the three tournaments she participated in this season in Bombay. She followed up her All-India Hard Court and Bombay State Hard Court titles with that of the Cricket Club of India. In the above picture Mrs. Dayal (right) is seen with University Champion Miss Anjani Diwan, whom she defeated in the final of the CCI Tournament.

VASANT WINS C C I SINGLES TITLE

Laxmi Merchant & Anjani Diwan Survive Marathon Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Cricket Club of India Open Tennis Championships concluded this evening with Vasant easily winning, as expected, the singles title, but failed to get even one more crown, although in all three finals.

Meeting Prakash in the singles final, played first, Vasant conceded four games in each of the two sets played. Partnered by Jimmy Mehta in the doubles, the two failed to beat Prakash and Mohanlal in the doubles final. Jimmy Mehta, who was far from his best, due to lack of enough practice, could not give the support that he usually gave in doubles to his partner, and the pair lost in three sets.

A marathon women's doubles final on an adjacent court in which Miss Laxmi Merchant and Miss Anjani Diwan won against Mrs. Leela Dayal and Mrs. Veera Abdulla, left the first named an exhausted player at the end of this match, and when she was called upon to play her mixed doubles final with Vasant, who had already participated in two finals previously, she could hardly stand on the court. Vasant and Laxmi who looked to be certain winners on paper against Jimmy Mehta and Mrs. Roberts, were beaten in three keenly fought out sets.

The women's doubles, was the most interesting of the evening, and the fine assistance given by the University Champion Miss Anjani Diwan to Miss Laxmi Merchant, brought forth the welcome remark from the president of the evening's function Mr. A. A. Jasdanvala that in her there was a coming champion.

The results were:—

Men's Singles Final

G. Vasant beat Prakash 6-4, 6-4.

Men's Doubles Final

Prakash and Mohanlal beat G. Vasant and Jimmy Mehta 6-2, 1-6, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles Final

Mrs. Jill Roberts and Jimmy Mehta beat Miss Laxmi Merchant 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

Women's Doubles Final

Miss Laxmi Merchant and Miss Anjani Diwan beat Mrs. Leela Dayal and Mrs. Veera Adulla 9-7, 3-6, 6-4.

Tree Spirit Brings Death

SINGAPORE, February 21 (PTI): Three Chinese school boys said to have consulted "a spirit, living in a tree" at Penang Malaya have died within a few days of each other.

They asked the "spirit" for a lucky number in a lottery. Superstitious relatives believed the boys offended the "spirit" by invading his privacy.

C. C. I. BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Cricket Club of India are making endeavours to bring from outside Bombay the best amateur Billiard players for their second Open Amateur Billiards Championship for the M. D. Petit Challenge Cup commencing 5th March. Invitations have been extended to India's top ranked Billiard players —C. Hirjee, T. A. Selvaraj, V. R. Freer and S. J. Coelho from Calcutta, Bangalore, Madura and Madras respectively. The present holder Wilson Jones is also participating. T. A. Selvaraj has already accepted the invitation.

Entries close on 26th February.

LANDY IMPROVES

ADELAIDE, Feb. 21 (Reuter): John Landy, Australian Olympic miler, set a South Australian resident record by winning the State Championship in four minutes 9.4 seconds today.

He beat the previous best time by 6.4 seconds.

Bombay Races

CHURN DOWNS IS BEST IN TODAY'S CARD

Excellent Chances For Samurai And Glachan

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAHARAJA of Kashmir's usefully speedy filly, Churn Downs has only to go to the starting gate to win the chief event, the Palanpur Plate of six furlongs in tomorrow's card of eight events drawn for the first day of the spring meeting.

Samurai and Glachan have outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections.

THE WORLI PLATE—6F

Panther's Choice (Duffy) 8-12, Desert Light (Evans) 8-12, Raj Kamal (Kasbekar) 8-12, Gold Way (Cracknell E) 8-12, Dariya Sagar (Chavan S) 8-12, Bruno (Chavan G) 8-12, Happy Dream (Guman S) 8-9, Roda Bay (Eldin) 8-9, Rangeeli (Packham) 8-9, Daamini (A Ahmed) 8-9, Noor (Kheem S) 8-9, Bishanpur (P Mistry) 8-9.

GOLD WAY — Win
DESERT LIGHT — Next Best
if ab. Raj Kamal

*

THE ALIBAG PLATE—Div I—1M

Pet Hand (A Ahmed) 9-3, Choppy (Gangaram) 9-2, Bachelor Boy (G Chavan) 9-1, Gaya (Khade P) 9-1, Viking (Purtusingh) 9-0, Parker Prince (Hanuman S) 8-13, Truthful (Devaney O) 8-12, Marble Arch (Antoo) 8-10, Jungle Jim (Kasbekar) 8-9, Cosmic Rays (Guman S) 8-4.

GAYA — Win
MARBLE ARCH — Next Best
if ab. Viking

*

THE COLEYANA PLATE—Div. II 1M

Chandra Vilas (Jagdesh) 9-3, Kickshaw (Ganesh) 9-3, Fox Trot (Kasbekar) 9-0, Amarsingh (Khade P) 8-12, Star of America (Chavan S) 8-12, Down South (Damodar) 8-11, Lady Antibes (Magan S) 8-10, Powzia (Z K Khan) 8-10, Sunny Island (A Ahmed) 8-7, Tripoli (Purtusingh) 8-6, Ali Janab (—) 8-6, Berkeley Hunt (Medhe G) 8-6, Gay Girl (J Bhosle) 8-6, Lucky Guard (Shiba) 8-5, Yuvaraj (Hanuman) 8-5, Botticelli (M Yusuf) 8-5, Chetna (Purshottam) 8-0, Liberator (Jagdesh) 7-13, Game Bid (—) 7-13, Sheesh Mahal (Kheem) 7-13.

SHEESH MAHAL — Win
AMARSINGH — Next Best

*

THE ALIBAG PLATE—Div. II 1M

Pop (A Ahmed) 9-4, Gorgia (Evans) 9-4, Vir Babruvahan (Devaney O) 9-3, Sterling Silver (—) 8-11, Model Queen (Purtusingh) 8-10, The Djin (Duffy) 8-7, Ghazni Day (Deshmukh) 8-5, Sunlight (Khade P) 8-4, Army and Navy (Shiba) 8-2, Noorani (Harbutt) 7-12, Pramod (Antoo) 7-6, Never Again (J Bhosle) 7-4, Jaya (Dinkar) 7-4, Nishan (I Khan) 7-0.

GORGIA — Win
POP — Next Best

*

THE PALANPUR PLATE—6F

Solicitude (—) 9-2, Churn Downs (Evans) 9-0, Kedgeree (Duffy) 8-10, Kent Lass (—) 8-9, Dil-Ki-Bat (Cracknell) 8-8, Ballyboofey (Kheemsingh) 8-4, Wild Chancellor (Damodar) 8-4, Nuremberg (Purtusingh) 8-0.

CHURN DOWNS — Win
if ab. Kent Lass
NUREMBERG — Next Best

*

THE COLEYANA PLATE—Div. I 1M

Kensington (Sibbritt W) 9-3, Prospero (Medhe G) 9-3, Eudora (Jagdesh) 9-3, Mayurdhvaj (P Mistry) 9-0, Homestretch (Eldin) 8-10, Iltaja (Pierce) 8-8, Steve (Purshotam) 8-8, Gipsy Bill (Kader) 8-8, Rebecca (Duffy) 8-7, Dominate (Kheemsingh) 8-7, Golden Night (Evans) 8-5, Gay Lordling (Gilmore) 8-5, Happy King (Nolan) 8-2, Chakor (Packham) 8-1, Many Returns (Antoo) 7-10, Delhi Durbar (Khade P) 7-10, Gay Duke (J Bhosle) 7-6.

DELHI DURBAR — Win
REBECCA — Next Best
if ab. Iltaja

*

THE BIJAPUR PLATE About 1¼M

Hirohito (Khade P) 9-4, Samurai (Harbutt) 9-4, Haseen (Duffy) 8-10, Gang Bhup (Packham) 7-9, Majestic Way (Jagdesh) 7-8, Rana Pratap (Whiteside N) 7-8.

SAMURAI — Win
HIROHITO — Next Best

*

THE LOVEGROVE PLATE—6F

Dilbahar (Evans) 9-4, Thunderer (M Russi) 9-2, Star Saphire (—) 9-2, Casanova (—) 9-1, Zahir (Gilmore) 9-0, Mohabat (Whiteside N) 8-13, Truman (—) 8-11, Murasaki (Harbutt) 8-3, Moonlight and Shadows (Ganesh) 8-2, Marhaba (Medhe) 7-12, Pearl King (Kasbekar) 7-12, Glachan (Purtusingh) 7-11, Magna Carta (—) 7-9, Philsooph (Sk. Ahmed) 7-8, Rashtrapati (Ghauskhan) 7-7, Arctic Princess (Packham) 7-6.

GLACHAN — Win
ZAHIR — Next Best

*

CHOICE TREBLE:
Churn Downs
Samurai
Glachan

FLUKES:
Homestretch
Dilbahar

Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the few spurts noted today in connection with tomorrow's races:—

OUTER TAN:

DELHI DURBAR (Khade) outpaced HAPPY KING (Nolan) when covering three furlongs in 36-1/2 secs. DELHI DURBAR is sure to run well tomorrow.

GAY DUKE (Shaikh Ahmed) and VIKING (RB) moved freely over three furlongs and recorded 38-1/2 secs.

GAY GIRL (I. Khan) had the easy measure of NEVER AGAIN (J. Bhosle) when negotiating three furlongs in 38-1/2 secs.

PROSPERO (Medhe) covered three furlongs in 37-1/2 secs.

GLACHAN (Purtu) beat HAPPY LAD (Ayub) when concerned in an excellent three-furlong spurt. He returned 36 ecs. Likely winner.

RASHTRAPATI (Medhe) covered two furlongs from 9 to 7 in 26 secs. Nicely to hand now.

HAZARE TO TURN PRO

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): Vijay Hazare, India's cricket captain, wants to be a professional.

Hazare has applied to the Board of Control for Cricket in India to declare him professional, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, President of the Board, said today.

His application will come up before the Working Committee of the Board when it meets here tomorrow.

TOKYO: The Central Committee of the Japanese Seamen's Union decided to boycott all goods sent by sea from Japan to Korea unless South Korea "makes amends" for the shooting of a Japanese fisherman three weeks ago.

JAINI WINS BADMINTON TITLE

BATH (Somerset), Feb. 21 (Reuter): S. L. Jaini of India won the Men's Singles Title in the Somerset Badminton Championships here today when he beat R. Hoo of Malaya 9-15, 18-14, 15-9 in the final.

Tennis Champ Killed In Car Mishap

CAMBRIDGE, England, Feb. 20 (Reuter): Non-playing captain of the British Wightman Cup Lawn Tennis team since 1950, Mrs. Dorothy Shephered-Barron, was killed in a car crash outside Cambridge today.

In 1952 she won the championship of Bengal in Calcutta and the All India Ladies Doubles with Mrs. Covell at Allahabad and in the following year the Women's Double at Monte Carlo.

GOLDSTEIN RECOVERS TO DRAW WITH HECZEY

BOMBAY, Saturday:

MAKING his debut in the present series of wrestling contests at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium this evening, Baron von Heczey the Nobleman champion of South East Asia, impressed in the main event on the programme with Bombay's Jeji Goldstein. The counter between, two evenly-matched wrestlers ended in a fitting manner — a draw.

The opening fight between Tiger Holden and George Constantine terminated sensationally, as do all fights in which Tiger takes part, in the fourth round. In trying to rush the Champion of Rumania Tiger missed his "target" and went tumbling out of the ropes falling with a heavy thud upon the announcer's table. Tiger Holden, obviously hurt by the fall, failed to get up on a count of ten by the referee King Kong, who handled the difficult situations on the mat with great ease and to the entire satisfaction of the crowd. Tiger had already been warned in the second round by King Kong, who was determined not to let any foul play take place with him there to supervise the fights.

Two "grapplers" who fought very fairly throughout were Baron von Heczey and Jeji Goldstein, and the two delighted the audience with a great deal of wrestling technique, and there successful attempts to keep the bout clean was greatly appreciated by the crowd. The fight ended true to the relative merits of the two rivals. Baron von Heczey, who had obtained a pin fall against Goldstein in the third round, was lifted high by the Champion of Palestine and hurled to the mat. Goldstein jumped upon his opponent, pinning him down for a fall which ended the fight in the sixth round.

The usual Bad Boy of the Mat, Sergei Orloff, known as the unpopular Russian Bear was the victim of his own "misdeeds" inside the ring. Orloff, who along with Tiger Holden shares the biggest number of warnings, was warned twice by King Kong in the second round. In the third round the Russian rushed from the ropes at his opponent George Penchoff, the Champion of South America, in an attempt to surprise Pencheff. While launching his fourth "offensive" from the ropes, Orloff was "knocked out" by Pencheff, who was keeping himself in readiness to meet the Russian. The Russian measured his full length upon the mat, but Pencheff, too keen on obtaining a fall, sat comfortably on his stomach, and obtained a fall. But had he not been impatient into assuring himself a fall, he would have got the verdict by a knock out in the very third round. As it happened Orloff failed to get up even after the two minute interval between the third and fourth round, the verdict being awarded to Pencheff.

A very attractive programme for next Wednesday, when the star match of the evening will be between Dara Singh and King Kong. Three other fights will support this main bout.

WEST INDIES IN GOOD POSITION

Play Against India In Third Test

PORT OF SPAIN, Feb. 21. (PTI).

West Indies had scored at lunch today, the third day of the Third Cricket Test against India, 134 runs for the loss of three wickets in reply to India's First innings total of 279.

Mankad who along with Umrigar put up a stout defence during the closing hour on Thursday did not stay long. King tempted him with a four in his second over and got him out leg before in the next ball.

Phadkar, coming in next, also succumbed to a bumper from King and spooned it into Pairaudeau's hands at gully. King had his third wicket for the day when he got Umrigar caught at cover when he was 61.

With Umrigar back in the pavilion the chances of India rallying from her poor batting almost faded out. Shortly after lunch Maka hooked King's first ball but the next, a bumper, caught him hard on the hand when playing a defensive stroke and he retired.

A FRACTURE

An X-ray examination revealed a simple fracture in his left hand and that may keep him out of the game for three weeks. Gupte joined Ghorpade to give a lively last wicket partnership of fifty runs in 39 minutes before Ghorpade mistimed a pull and gave Walcott at midwicket an easy catch.

Stollmeyer sent in Rae and Pairaudeau to open the West Indies innings. Ramchand who opened the attack with Phadkar completely beat and bowled Pairaudeau in his fourth over with a goodlength inswinger.

The West Indies also suffered a casualty, when Alan Rae, trying to hook Gupte, edged the ball on to his right eye. Rae collapsed and the ball shot off into the safe hands of Gadkari. fielding as substitute.

Everton Weekes joined Walcott and the pair ran several smart singles. Hazare tried quick bowling changes towards the close but the batsmen took no risks and stayed till close of play.

After losing Walcott before he added to his over-night score of 30 West Indies rapidly recovered and at lunch on the third day of the third test against India they were 134 for the loss of three wickets, Walcott was smartly stumped by Manjrekar when he went forward to meet a well flighted Gupte legbreak and missed it. Gupte went on to bowl five successive maidens while Phadkar at the other end kept Worrell on the defensive.

Worrell, however, soon found his best form and delighted the crowd of 6,000 with four stylish fours. Weekes, confident from the start, played Gupte perfectly and never let a loose one go unpunished.

Weekes reached 50 in 131 minutes with seven fours and the fourth wicket stand so far added 52 runs in 70 minutes.

Hazare made quick changes when nearing the luncheon but batsmen were far too well set to be worried. India's brilliant fielding however kept runs down.

Score Board

India First Innings 279 all out.

INDIA (First Innings)	
P. Roy c Weekes b Worrell ..	49
M. L. Apte b Gomez ..	0
G. S. Ramchand c Legall b King	62
V. Hazare c Rae b Worrell ..	11
P. Umrigar c Gomez b King	61
V. L. Manjrekar c Weekes b King	3
V. Mankad lbw King ..	17
D. Phadkar c Pairaudeau b King	13
J. M. Ghorpade c Walcott b Valentine	35
E. S. Maka retired hurt	2
S. P. Gupte not out	17
Extras (leg byes five, wide two, and no balls two) ..	9
Total	279

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-87, 3-117, 4-124, 5-136, 6-177, 7-211, 8-225.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: King 31-9-74-5, Gomez 16-5-26-1, Worrell 26-9-47-2, Valentine 37.2-18-62-1, Ramadhin 21-7-61-0.

WEST INDIES (1st innings)	
Rae c Substitute (Gadkari) b Gupte	15
Pairaudeau b Ramchand ..	8
Walcott st. Manjrekar b Gupte	30
Weekes batting	56
Worrell batting	23
Extras	2
(Total for 3 wkts.) ..	134

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-41, 3-82.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Phadkar 24-10-30-0, Gupte 21-8-44-2, Ghorpade 5-0-17-0, Mankad 13-6-14-0, Hazare 1-0-4-0, Ramchand 8-2-23-1.

Near-Crisis In PEPSU

CHIEF MINISTER UNSEATED

PATIALA, Feb. 21 (PTI): Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, Chief Minister of PEPSU, and Sardar Mihan Singh Gill, Labour Minister were today unseated from the PEPSU Legislative Assembly by the Election Tribunal.

This reduces the strength of the United Front, the Ministerial Party in the Assembly to 25 against 22 of the Congress.

Sardar Rarewala and Sardar Mihan Singh Gill were elected to the Assembly from the double-member Amloh-Qayal constituency in Fatehgarh Sahi district. Sardar Rarewala was elected as an Independent while Sardar Mihan Singh Gill (Reserved) was returned as a nominee of the Scheduled Castes Federation.

PATIALA, Feb. 21 (PTI): Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, Chief Minister of PEPSU, left for Delhi this evening to meet Dr. K. N. Katju, States Minister, it was learnt here.

NEHRU INAUGURATES TILAIYA DAM

Says Peasants Need Not Look To Sky And Pray For Rain

TILAIYA (Damodar Valley), Feb. 21 (UPI).

"A NEW India is being born in this valley as in other places where river valley projects are being taken up. It is the India of our dream, the land for which millions have shed their blood," said Prime Minister Nehru; opening the Tilaiya Dam of the Damodar Valley Corporation this afternoon.

He dedicated the dam to the people of Damodar Valley for their welfare and progress.

Pandit Nehru declared: "A war is being waged in this small village hitherto unknown, a war against poverty and unemployment. These river valley schemes throughout the country are aimed at not only supplying electricity to villagers. That is only a part of the programme, Now our peasants will not have to look to the sky and pray helplessly to god for rain. Vagaries of nature are over once for all" he said.

COMMON MAN BENEFITS

The road to industrialisation is being cleared removing all obstacles from the way. That is the meaning of this dam and of the power generating station of the common people are fighting the battle, so that they themselves and posterity might be benefitted."

"The problem today, "the Prime Minister reminded, his audience" is to increase national wealth and to distribute it evenly among the common people.

FOREIGN AID

Defending foreign aid for the development programme of India, Pandit Nehru observed: "For our river valley projects, we have taken the help of all sorts of people. People alleged that we have taken foreign aid. Yes, foreign technicians are here. They have helped us in building this plant. This plant, whether built by foreign technicians, Americans or Indians, belongs to you and me and to the common pople of this land."

'Jai Hind' In Chorus

TILAIYA Feb. 21 (UPI): Prime Minister Nehru insisted here today upon the rugged, rural and sophisticated urban audience to give full-throated shouts of "Jai Hind" Men shouted out in chorus, but that failed to satisfy him.

"I refuse to believe that "Women have become dumb; why don't you also join the cry "Jai Hind" he asked them. He made the offer and shouted the slogan himself.

Men and women in thousand voices then gave the cry of "Jai Hind," which resounded against the hills all round.

Satisfied at the performance, Pandit Nehru said "thank you" and resumed his seat.

Communists Walk-out

RLY. BUDGET DEBATE IN COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): Communist members in the Council of States staged a brief walk-out this afternoon as a protest against restriction of speeches during the railway debate to ten minutes.

But they won their point soon after and returned to the council which decided to sit for an hour extra to enable speakers to have fifteen minutes each.

BUDGET CRITICISM

The Deputy Railway Minister, Mr. O. V. Alagesan said in the Council of States today that there was no cause for "undue alarm" about the financial aspects of the railway administration.

All sections of the council pleaded, during today's debate for increased attention to the development of the backward areas of the country. The Communist leader, Mr. Sundaraya suggested the discontinuance of the present twenty-seven crore annuity paid to the former British share holders at present. This amount, he added, could be better utilised for development of the backward areas.

Mr. K. Hanumanthiaya, Chief Minister of Mysore, announced a nine-man committee to examine the working of the Mysore Sales Tax Act and to suggest remedies for defects, drawbacks or hardships if any, now existing in the working of the Act.

BATUK DESAI ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21 (UPI): Mr. Butuk Desai, Secretary of the Mill Kamgar Union, was arrested by the police tonight for attempting to interview the Labour Minister at the railway platform without a previous appointment. It appears that Mr. Desai wanted to represent the Minister, who was leaving the city by train the grievances of the workers of the Sarangpur Cotton Mills.

Mr. Desai, along with some other representatives of the workers was on his way to the station when he was stopped by the police. In the meanwhile, a small crowd had collected. Fearing a breach of the peace the police took into custody Mr. Desai, and dispersed the crowd.

According to a spokesman of the Union, the police resorted to a mild baton charge, in which three persons are reported to have been injured.

PTI adds:

According to police, Mr. Desai attacked a police constable near the booking office. As a result of Mr. Desai's attack, the police constable fell down and Mr. Desai was arrested.

According to the Red Flag Mill Kamdar Union spokesman, Mr. Desai was "very severely beaten by a railway police inspector without any provocation."

NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPA): Russia has agreed to accept Charles Bohlen, a top expert on Soviet affairs, to be the new United States Ambassador to Moscow. informed sources reported today.

A request that Moscow agree to his appointment was communicated to the Kremlin last week. An affirmative reply was received promptly, the sources said.

Bohlen speaks Russian fluently. He served as the late President Roosevelt's interpreter at major wartime conferences with Soviet Premier **Josef Stalin.**

AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL'S NEW LINK

Air India International's inaugural flight on Saturday to Dusseldorf now links India with Germany.
Henceforth Indian Tricolour will be fluttering over another important air route of the world. Photo taken at the Santa Cruz airport shows a group of prominent Indian newspapermen on the ramp, who have been specially flown to Dusseldorf to experience for themselves the service rendered by A.I.I.
From down below to upwards they are:
Mr. N. L. Emerson (Statesman), Mr. E. K. Ramaswamy (Hindu), Mr. C. A. Narayanan ('Indian Express') Mr. M. Umesh Rao (J. Walter Thompson Co. Ltd) Mr. Ralph Mendonca ('Sunday Standard') Mr. G. V. Krupanidhi ('Hindustan Times') and others.

BOMBAY BUDGET: AT A GLANCE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Accounts for	Budget Estimates,	Modified Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates,
	1951-52	1952, 53	1952-53	1952-53	1953-54
Revenue Receipts	62,69.66	61,54.49	67,53.09	64.33.77	67,83.58
Revenue Expenditure	62,57,64	63,17.62	67,50.90	68,24.13	67,76.09
Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+ 12.02	—1,63.13	+ 2.19	—3,90.36	+ 7.49
Capital Expenditure (excluding expenditure on State Trading Schemes)	10,80.40	13,20.26	13,93.24	11,80.11	17,81.09

SLOW PROGRESS ONLY

Reactions To The Budget

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State budget estimates for 1953-54 presented today to the State Legislature by Finance Minister Dr. Jivraj Mehta was received by the opposition as "meaningless" and elicited comment: "No bold improvements."

The Congress members however commented: "Very cheering budget" and "Fairly good."

Socialist members Dr. Amul Desai and Mr. S. M. Joshi said: 'While it is gratifying to find that no fresh taxes have been imposed, the slow pace of progress has been maintained. It must be said that the proposals lay no vitality and vigour as that have no bold improvements."

NO MEANING

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, Leader of Peasants and Workers Group: "No new tax has no meaning as the sales tax is already there."

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand (Ind): "Alarm created by the Governor's address for the traders has been dissipated and the Government has thought fit not to levy any more taxes or increase in the existing taxes."

Mr. Khanchand Gopaldas representing refugees said that displaced persons have not been benefited.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind): "I am not satisfied with the provisions made for fighting famine in the State.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister said: "We have done much better than any other State in spite of our having prohibition."

PANDORA'S BOX

Nathalal Parikh (Cong): "Business community will feel relieved. Pandora's box opened without any evil."

Mr. V. T. Magdi (Congress): "A very cheering budget."

Mr. N. Salivati (Congress): "A welcome announcement. A sigh of relief."

Mr. Homi Talyarkhan, Secretary of the Congress Legislature Party: "The Finance Minister could not have done better in face of the existing calamities."

'Welcome Feature'

In the course of statement on the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1953/54; Mr. P. M. Chinai, M.L.C. today said:

The Bombay Government and the Finance Minister. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, deserve congratulations for their lucid analysis and correct appraisal of the financial position of the State of Bombay. The budget does not envisage any new or additional taxes or burden on the trade, commerce and industry of the State. Had it not been for the spectre of famine lurking in some parts of the State, perhaps, some relief to consumers might have been made possible and would have made the so-called unpopular Finance Minister a popular custodian of public finances. The very fact that the budget holds no shocks to the community in general especially in the present context of the development programmes and welfare activities on hand is itself a welcome feature.'

Bombay Budget Produces No Effect On Markets

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The Bombay State budget presented to the Assembly today failed to produce any appreciable effect in the local markets either way, as interest in the market centred round the Central Budget to be presented next week.

However, a slightly improved tone was visible in the stock and the seeds market at today's opening owing to the absence of any fresh taxation proposals in the budget.

No reaction could be obtained from the Bullion market as trading has not yet resumed following the refusal of jobbers to trade in the market.

BUDGET STATEMENT ON PAGE 14 & 15

U. P. BUDGET DEFICIT

LUCKNOW, Feb. 21 (PTI): A deficit of Rs. 2.42 crores is shown in the U. P. Government's budget for 1953-54 presented by Finance Minister Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim in the U. P. Legislative Assembly today.

The estimates for the next year stand at Rs. 74.38 crores (receipts) and 78.8 crores (expenditure).

DELIVERY OF EMBRYO FROM MAN'S LUNG

OSAKA, Feb. 21 (Reuter).

DOCTORS who operated on a young male railway worker here for a suspected lung ailment found the livihg embryo of a baby girl in his right lungs.

The embryo as big as a man's first but which had not assumed human form was, the doctors thought, the twin sister of the youth, Yoshinobu Naknao.

They suggested that the female egg had been absorbed by Oshinobu before he was born and after his birth had obtained nourishment from its brother's body through a capillary tube by which it was attached to the lung.

They thought it was the youth's attainment of maturity which started the egg developing.

The surgeon who operated last Thursday believed it was first recorded case of a living human embryo being found in a man's chest.

They extracted the embryo successfully and Yoshinobu was reported to be doing well following the "delivery".

Stop Press

MUNICH CLASH

MUNICH, Feb. 21 (Reuter): Several people were injured and others arrested when 6,000 Communist demonstrators and 600 armed policemen clashed here today in Munich's worst disturbance since the war. z

207 FOR 4

PORT OF SPAIN, Feb. 21 (PTI): At tea West Indies had scored 207 runs for the loss of four wickets in their First Innings on the third day of the Third Cricket Test Match in reply to India's score of 279.

Reds Evacuate People In Yunnan Province

MEASURES TO MEET NATIONALIST MENACE

RANGOON, Feb. 21 (PTI).

CHINESE Communist authorities have evacuated all people in Yunnan Province living within 15 miles of the Burma frontier, a special correspondent of the semi-official "New Times of Burma" reported today.

This move followed recent reports that Chinese Nationalist troops in Burma were massing along the war-time Burma Road leading into Yunnan.

Observers here believe it may have been intended to make the area more easily defensible against possible Nationalist attack.

Within Burma itself the "New Times of Burma" correspondent reported the hill peoples in the frontier region north of Lashio have risen against the Nationalists. They have organised a local defence force to fight the remnants of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's army which took refuge in Burma after their defeat by the Communists in the Chinese civil war.

The Burmese are said to be led by a sixty-year-old Kachin headman, Zaw Bawk, who formerly served in the British forces.

The correspondent said the Chinese Nationalists have forcibly recruited large number of local young Chinese.

TAIPEH, Formosa: A Chinese Nationalist spokesman denied reports that his government had sent planes to drop munitions, radio sets and instructions to guerillas fighting the Communists in north-west China.

He said the report was "entirely groundless."

BIG INDUSTRIES TO QUIT MANCHURIA

TAIPEH, Formosa, Feb. 21 (Reuter): The semi-official Chinese Nationalist news agency Tai Tao said today it had underground information from the China mainland that preparations were being made to move the Manchurian heavy industries to the northwestern provinces out of boming range.

The agency said its underground correspondents in Peking reported that Heavy Industry Minister Wang Shou had left on a month's tour of industries in Manchuria to prepare for the shift.

Communist officials in heavy industries in Manchuria had first met in Mukden last December to discuss safety measures, the agency added.

BERNSTEIN'S MISSION

To Advise On Deficit Financing

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): Mr. E. M. Bernstein, director of the research department of the International Monetary Fund since the fund's inception six years ago, arrived here tonight to head an IMF mission to survey India's Five-Year development programme. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bernstein.

India's executive director on the IMF, Mr. W. R. Natu, who led an IMF delegation to the recent ECAFE conference at Bandoeng, is also at present here to make himself available to Mr. Bernstein for consultations.

Mr. Bernstein has been invited by the Government of India to examine the financial and monetary aspects of the Five-Year Plan, and the main point which will compel his attention would appear to be the extent to which deficit financing should be resorted to, while implementing the plan.

Mr. Bernstein is expected to advise the Government of India, among other things, whether the extent of Rs. 290 crores is sound, or, on the other hand, whether the limit set by the Planning Commission could even be exceeded. He is not expected to work out a precise figure, but to give a broad indication.

Oil Talks—New Phase

TEHERAN, Feb. 21 (PTI): Talks between the United States and Iran for a solution of the oil question bogged down over the past few days, has assumed a new phase with the presentation to Dr. Mossadeq of three proposals from the American Ambassador Loy Henderson.

Fatemi added the Iranian Government would at an early date formulate its reply.

Korea Is Main Item

AGENDA BEFORE U. N. ASSEMBLY

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 21 (Reuter): Korea will again be the main item on the agenda when the session of the United Nations General Assembly reopens next Tuesday.

Most diplomats, who have been discussing informally the Far Eastern situation and the policies of President Eisenhower's Administration, believe that the most the Assembly is likely to do is recommend a stricter embargo on the shipment of strategic materials to China. This embargo was first recommended by the Assembly in May, 1951.

CHINA BLOCKADE

The United States is not expected to present any new proposal, at least at the outset.

Earlier talks that it might ask the Assembly to authorise a blockade of the Chinese coast as a means of bringing the Korean war to an end has subsided considerably.

There has been no announcement whether India will attempt to follow up her Korean peace plan which was approved before Christmas by the overwhelming majority of the Assembly, but rejected by the Communists.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who will lead the Indian delegation, said on Friday she was not taking any proposals to the Assembly and that India's stand would depend on talks with other delegations.

By Monday the majority of the leading delegates will be here, including Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, is not expected to attend the debates until the second week in March.

The question of a new Secretary-General has to be agreed in the Security Council, where the veto applies. Rumours that Russia would not veto the appointment of Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, have led to speculation that the Security Council will take early action on the issue.

Pearson's Suggestion

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 21 (Reuter): Mr. Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs and President of the United Nations General Assembly, suggested tonight that an embargo on strategic materials for China might be the Assembly's next move against the Communists in Korea.

Interview on a United Nations radio broadcast on the prospects for the General Assembly session which begins next Tuesday.

Stevenson To Meet Chiang

TAIPEH, Feb. 21 (Reuter): Mr. Adlai Stevenson will make a short visit to Formosa in mid-March during his world tour, the American Embassy here told the Nationalist Government. He will call on Generalissimo Chiang-Kai shek.

Rajendraprasad At Chidambaram

CHIDAMBARAM, Feb. 21 (PTI): Historic and sacred Chidambaram greeted in festive mood President Rajendra Prasad on his arrival here this morning from Trichinopoly.

The President and party drove to the Nataraja temple, a mile and a half away from the railway station.

The President and party were taken to the inner shrine, depicting Lord Nataraja in the famous dance pose, where they offered worship. President and party spent over an hour in the temple.

PRESIDENT IN MEENAKSHI TEMPLE

The President, Dr. Rajendra Pra sad admiring one of the richly sculptured pillars of Shree Meen akshi Temple, Madurai, which he visited recently.

"Shahid Day" Hartal In Dacca

GOVT. SERVANTS FORCED TO WEAR BLACK BADGES

DACCA, February 21 (UPI).

ALL shops and restaurants in Dacca remained closed today in observance of "Shahid day", organised by the All-Party Committee of Action for state language, in memory of those who met with death as a result of police firing in front of the medical college hostel here this day last year.

A large section of government employees reported to duties wearing black badges issued by the Committee of Action wherein the main three slogans, namely "Long live the memory of the martyrs", "Bengali must be one of the state languages," and "release all political prisoners" were printed in white. Officials were stopped at the gates of the Secretariat buildings and black badges were pinned on their garments.

Demonstrations Against E. Bengal Premier

COMILLA (E. Pakistan), Feb. 21 (UPI): Nearly 1000 students staged a black flag demonstration on Tuesday last, when Mr. Nurul Amin, Premier of East Bengal, arrived here by air on a two-day visit. The demonstrators paraded in a procession through different streets of the town shouting slogans and assembled in front of the Circuit House, where the Premier stayed. After demonstrating for a while, the students peacefully dispersed.

A public meeting which was addressed by Mr. Amin was also disturbed by a group of young men who waved black flags and interrupted when he rose to speak. Some rowdy elements had to be cleared out before he could speak further.

Andhra Capital

NEHRU'S ASSURANCE TO TAMILIANS

MADRAS, Feb. 21 (PTI): The Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, has assured "fullest consideration" to all views in regard to the formation of the Andhra State, it is learnt today.

The assurance is stated to be contained in a communication from the Prime Minister to Mr. M. Bhakthavatsalam, former Madras Minister and convenor of the Tamilnad Congress Committee's Partition Sub-committee, who had written to him on the subject on publication of reports purported to be the recommendations of Mr. Justice Wanchoo.

Mr. Bhakthavatsalam had reiterated the Tamilnad Congress objection to locating the Andhra capital in Madras city even temporarily and had drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to "the unanimous view of all people irrespective of the linguistic area in the residuary state" in regard to the future of the city.

RIVAL CLAIMS IN ANTARCTIC

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuter).

BRITAIN will reject Argentine and Chilean demands regarding Deception Island on the northern tip of the British-administered Falkland Islands Dependencies in the Antarctic, diplomatic quarters in London believed today.

These include the re-establishment of bases and buildings of the two Governments on the air landing strip at the British base on Deception Island, which were demolished last week and the return of two Argentine subjects deported in the frigate 'Snipe'.

Parts of the Falkland Islands Dependencies administered by the British Colonial Office at Antarctic Territory are claimed by both Argentina and Chile.

Overnight the Chilean and Argentine Governments in separate notes to Britain demanded full restitution and asserted their claims to the territory.

A few hours earlier, Argentina called on Britain to replace the Argentinian "Scientific Base" which police, landed from the British frigate 'Snife', destroyed on Sunday.

Soon after receiving the note, Britain called off the visit of the cruiser 'Superb', due here next week.

The British note said the Argentines had put up a hut and a tennt and were flying a flag only four hundred yards from a British settlement and near a British-built landing strip.

It said the Argentine landing, whish took place in January, was a "deliberate trespass" and an "armed incursion" which was being treated simply as an infringement of British Civil Law in the area.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST U. K.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 21 (Reuter): Police stood guard at British premises here today after demonstrations supporting Argentine demands to Britain for rebuilding dismantled installations on Deception Island in the Antarctic.

Parading youths chanting "Down with Britain" and "the Malvinas (Falklands) are Argentine" were dispersed by police last night.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

New York Cotton Market was closed today: It will also remain closed on Monday 23rd inst.

THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE

Sequel To Hyderabad Demonetisation

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 21 (PTI).

MR. B. S. Mahadev Singh, President of the Praja-Socialist controlled State Mazdoor Sangh, hinted at the possibility of a general strike all over the state, if both government and employers did not agree ta pay their employees in Indian currency the same amount of salary they were paying at present in Osmania currency from April one next, when the Osmania currency would be demonetised.

Presiding over the fourth annual conference of the State Mazdoor Sangh, he said there was a strong desire on the part of many for a united trade union movement.

Small Surplus Of Rs. 7.49 Lakhs In Bombay Budget

NO NEW TAXES: NO RELIEF

Keen Disappointment Over Finance Body's Allocations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A balanced budget showing a small surplus of Rs. 7.49 lakhs was presented this morning to the Bombay Legislative Assembly by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Finance Minister, who read his 27-page printed speech to a House which listened to him with rapt attention for 85 minutes.

THERE WAS LOUD APPLAUSE FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE HOUSE WHEN THE FINANCE MINISTER, CONTRARY TO THE FEARS EXPRESSED BY THE OPPOSITION IN THE DEBATE ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS, THAT THERE WOULD BE FURTHER TAXATION, CATEGORICALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO NEW TAXES WHATSOEVER.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA

The budget was also presented to the Legislative Council.

He said: "We anticipate a revenue of Rs. 67,83.58 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 67,76.09 lakhs, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 7.49 lakhs on revenue account.

The Minister further pointed out that care had been also taken to ensure that the progress of development plans was maintained. It may be added, he said, that while settling the budget provisions Government had decided to reduce further the expenditure on ordinary travelling allowance by ten per cent.

COMPENSATION

Dr. Mehta stated that Government proposed to place before the House in the course of the session a Bill enabling Government to pay compensation to Inamdars on interest-bearing bonds. The receipts from Sales Tax on commodities other than petrol had been estimated at Rs. 14 crores. Steps were being taken to expedite assessment of sales tax which had fallen in heavy arrears due to a number of reasons. As a result Government expected a substantial recovery of arrears.

The Minister declared that it was not proposed to levy any new taxes or to increase any of the existing taxes. There would however be a few minor amendments to the Bombay Finance Act of 1952 which had become necessary to make the operation of the Act more logical and equitable.

CAPITAL EXPENSES

The budget provided for a capital expenditure of Rs. 17,81 lakhs which was exclusive of the expenditure on State Schemes of State Trading. Sufficient funds had been provided for the early completion of the major irrigation and power projects in progress.

A provision of Rs. 74.70 lakhs had also been made under the head "Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health" and Rs. 1,18.70 lakhs for construction of buildings under the head "Capital Outlay on Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account." There was also a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for contribution to the State Industrial Finance Corporation, which was expected to come into existence in the next few months.

HOUSING D.P.s

In addition, said the Minister, Rs. 315 lakhs had been provided for housing schemes for displaced persons and Rs. 105 lakhs for the Tube Wells Scheme. The last two schemes, he disclosed would be financed by loans from the Government of India and the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project would be taken up on receipt of the necessary loan from the Union Government.

The capital expenditure on the other schemes would be met by a withdrawal of Rs. 250 lakhs from the Bombay State Development Fund, a withdrawal of Rs. 82 lakhs from the Sugarcane Cess Fund and Milk Fund, assistance from the Government of India as provided for the Five Year Plan and by floating a loan in the open market and from balances available during the year.

SUPPLEMENTARY

A provision of Rs. two crores had been made in the budget said the Minister, and it would therefore be necessary for him to come before the House with a supplementary demand in regard to the balance in due course.

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH

Following are extracts from the Finance Minister's speech on the Bombay budget:

THE effect of the world trends on the financial position of the country will be reviewed when the Central budget is presented at the end of the month. Though those trends are of special importance in considering the position of the country as a whole, they also affect in no small measure the finances of a State and particularly of a State like ours which depends for its prosperity on industry and national and international trade. For the first time after over a decade of war-time and post-war spurt of inflationary rise in prices, it looked as if we were turning the corner during 1952.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

The year under review like the previous one was one of comparative industrial peace as in these two years the number of man-days lost by industrial disputes within the State were only 1/10th of those in 1950-51; the actual number of man-days lost in these years being 10 lakh days in each of the years 1951-52 and 1952-53, compared to a little over 100 lakh man-days lost in 1950-51.

This enabled industrial production to be kept up. There is however, at present a slackening of internal as well as external demands, which is undoubtedly a source of anxiety.

THREE MAJOR EVENTS

Three major events which have substantially affected the financial pattern of our State are (i) the large-scale scarcity conditions prevailing this year, (ii) the recommendations of the Finance Commission and (iii) the pattern of expenditure to be incurred under the first Five-year Plan. It is necessary to examine the effect of these factors in order to appreciate properly the Budget that I am presenting. Taking the last event first, I may say that during the last 15 years there has been a significant expansion in the scale and nature of activities undertaken by the State Government. The acceptance of the goal of the welfare State and the concreted drive for planned socio-economic developments are clearly reflected in the following figures of Governmental expenditure in 1937-38 and 1952-53:-

(In lakhs of rupees.)

1. Total expenditure on Revenue Account 1937-38 12,14; 1952-53 (Revised estimates) 68,24.
2. Expenditure on nation building activities within the Revenue Account 1937-38 4,61; 1952-53 (Revised estimates) 36,62.
3. Capital expenditure on nation building activities outside the Revenue Account 1937-38 13; 1952-53 (Revised estimates) 9,30.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Under major irrigation and power projects we will be incurring an expenditure of 22.6 per cent. of our total expenditure under the Plan. This is a sector in which we must look forward to greater development in the years to come. We are indeed happy that appreciating our needs the Central Government will be financing the first stage of the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project designed to give 2,40,000 K.W. of electric energy.

Our important contribution in the present Plan is in the field of social services on which we will be incurring 45.9 per cent. of our total expenditure under the Plan. This is mainly due to the fact that we will be spending Rs. 46.32 crores on education which forms 31.5 per cent of our total expenditure on the Plan.

STATE'S CLAIMS

We have undertaken to implement the Plan fully and wholeheartedly and to bend all our resources and energy to that purpose. It will be necessary to develop our resources to the fullest extent and we will have to depend entirely on ourselves for the purpose. While recommending grants-in-aid for different purposes under the Constitution, the Finance Commission has observed in discussing the claims of Bombay that "considering the developed economy of the State, the size of its budget and the resilience of its resources, we do not recommend any grant-in-aid to it". This one sentence summarizes how the country sees us, whatever may be our point of view in the matter.

From the States' part of expenditure of Rs. 829 crores under the Plan Bombay has a leading share of Rs. 146 crores, i.e. 17.6 per cent. as against our population and area of a little over 10 per cent. Of this target during the first three years ending with 1953-54, the Government of Bombay will be incurring an expenditure of Rs. 84.09 crores or over 57 per cent.

But for the scarcity conditions to which I will refer shortly, we could have provided at least Rs. 8 crores more to spend on the Plan in the course of its first three years.

FINANCE BODY'S VIEWS

Dealing next with the recommendations of the Finance Commission I may say that they will make a material difference to the financial position of the State. This is only natural as our share of the income-tax hitherto was 16.3 per cent. of our total revenue; the other Union grants accounting for 2.2 per cent. of the revenue, i.e. we are depenent for nearly 1|5th of our sources on the Union Government. Like all other States we had represented our case to the Finance Commission for a reasonable share from income-tax receipts as well as from the receipts of Union Excise Duties. We had suggested that 60 per cent. of income-tax receipts may shared by the States as against 50 per cent. hitherto and this may be allocated on the basis of collections, industrial labour and other considerations such as the need, the backward character, etc., of the State.

We had also represented that it would be inappropriate to introduce in the distribution of taxes considerations which would apply to grants-in-aid and that the main emphasis on the distribution of the divisible part on the basis of population was unscientific. After taking all points of view into consideration the Commission came to the following conclusion:—

BASIS OF COLLECTIONS

"Taking all the considerations into account, we believe that the basis of collections, either unadjusted or adjusted with reference to residence of taxpayers, will not secure by itself an equitable distribution among the various States. We think, besides, that even if it were practicable to ascertain precisely the contribution of the various units to the pool of income-tax, distribution based solely on this criterion might not be satisfactory.

"It might not substantially conform to the relative responsibility of the various States to provide Governmental services to the people. Whatever the theoretical validity of alternative indexes of contribution, a proper scheme of distribution should not overlook the broad purpose of the devolution of revenues to the States, which is to make larger funds available to them to meet their expanding responsibilities in respect of the welfare of their population.

In so far as needs should, in our view, form the main criterion of distribution, we consider that only a broad measure of need such as is given by the respective populations of the States is suitable for application in the distribution of the proceeds of a shared tax. Further refinements of the needs criterion or specialised and particular measure of needs should be left for consideration in relation to grants-in-aid, as such factors like area, or sparseness of population, economic backwardness, financial difficulties, special burdens or commitments of a State, etc., are more relevant to the determnation of grants-in-aid."

DISTRIBUTION

The Commission considered that in so far as needs should form the main criterion of distribution, only a broad measure of need such as is given by the respective populations of the State was suitable for application in the distribution of the proceeds of a shared tax.

On this view of the position it has proposed that 20 per cent. of the State share of the Divisible Pool should be distributed among the States on the basis of relative collections of States and 80 per cent. on the basis of their relative population according to the census of 1951. According to this recommendation our share comes to 17.5 per cent. of the Divisible Pool as against 21 per cent. hitherto. I cannot but express the deep disappointment of this Government at this result. I do not, however, propose to go now into the merits of our claim or to examine the force of reasoning adopted by the Commission as such a step cannot serve any useful purpose at this stage.

After examining the question of distribution of Central Excise, the Commission recommended that 40 per cent. of the duties on tobacco (including cigarettes, cigars, etc.), matches and vegetable products should be allocated to the States on the population basis.

It has also recommended that in view of this the compensation of Rs. 54 lakhs which was hitherto being paid to the Government of Bombay for suspending our taxation on tobacco should be discontinued. The Finance Commission has also recommended abolition of what has come to be known as revenue gap grants which were being given to certain States as a result of the position created by the merger of old Indian States.

The net outcome of these recommendations is that as against an average income of Rs. 11.69 crores, for the period 1949-50 to 1951-52, we would have had an income of Rs. 11.25 crores for those years.

The recommendations of the Finance Commission of course, do not apply to that period; but the figures worked out by them give an idea of the net difference by their scheme of distribution of financial resources of the country as a whole.

OTHER STATES

Out of the total amount of Rs. 65.12 crores distributed amongst all Part A and Part B States, our share was hitherto Rs. 11.6 crores. While under the recommendations of the Commission out of Rs. 85.93 crores distributed amongst all the States our share will work out to Rs. 11.25 crores only. In other words, though an additional amount of Rs. 20.81 crores will be distributed, Bombay will be the only State which will be getting Rs. 35 lakhs less than what has been its share hitherto. Our reason for disappointment at this out-come will be obvious when I mention that every other State in the whole country has got something more from the recommendations of the Commission, either in the form of a share of excise duty or a share of income-tax or as a grant-in-aid.

On the basis of population Bombay contributes relatively more in the way of Union excise duties if consumption, on which ultimately depend receipts of such duties, is taken into consideration. We are also the largest contributors to the income-tax revenue, thanks to the ability, the resourcefulness and the industry of our people and the facilities we have provided for labour.

These virtues are evidently at a discount when the wealth so contributed is being distributed among the component parts of the country; not that we grudge what is allotted to other States, particularly to those which are underdeveloped.

SCARCITY CONDITIONS

A local factor which must make deep inroads on our finances is the prevalence of widespread scarcity conditions in the State during 1952-53. This calamity coming on the top of the scarcity prevailing in over 5,000 villages during 1951-52 has created a problem for us. I am happy to say that in the latter year, with the co-operation of a large body of public workers and

(Continued on Page 15)

BOMBAY STATE IRRIGATION WORKS

(Continued from Page 14)

particularly of the population of the area affected, we were able to get over these conditions without any loss of life or appreciable damage to the cattle wealth. About 25 lakhs persons were that year affected by scarcity, while during this year a population of 64 lakhs in 7,967 villages spread over in all the three regions of Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujarat has been affected.

Since the middle of September almost the entire administration of the State Government had to adjust its work to meet the situation created by this calamity which not only switched out of gear several plans and affected our revenue but also required large additional resources in order to ensure that the sufferings of the people are avoided.

I am glad to inform the House that in this matter the Government of India has also been of great assistance and has agreed to give a loan of Rs. 117 lakhs for starting minor and medium irrigation works in different districts. This loan is out of the provision of Rs. 15 crores set apart in the Five-Year Plan for fighting scarcity and famine conditions.

Over and above this the Public Works Department has in hand a number of works for roads and bridges under the National Highways, Central Road Fund, State Road Fund and the general revenues, estimated to cost Rs. 4-1/2 crores. These will be of material help in finding employment to scarcity affected persons though some of these works may not be in scarcity affected areas. In carrying out all these works, whether for relief of scarcity or under normal condition, though the primary question is of finding finance, it is also necessary to find sufficient technical men to prepare plans and to supervise the works in progress.

(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES).

Year	Direct expenditure on famine relief	Increase in tagai loans	Loss in land revenue demand	Total cost of famines.
1946-47	1,83	68	35	2,86
1948-49	1,09	1,45	35	2,89
1949-50	1,11	1,00	20	2,31
1951-52	80	1,20	60	2,60
1952-53	2,08* (estimated).	1,60	1,14	4,82

*(This does not include the cost of bunding—Rs. 52 lakhs—and road and minor irrigation works other than those taken up directly as relief works—started because of scarcity conditions, as similar amounts have not been included in the previous years' figures).

LAND REVENUE

In addition to the direct cost of scarcity there is also the loss in land revenue. In the current year the budget estimate of land revenue was Rs. 6.30 crores. Due to scarcity conditions there will be a drop of nearly over a crore this year and of a substantial amount next year. Considerably more expenditure on scarcity relief and other items connected with scarcity will be incurred in 1953-54 also. I must also make a mention of another item of expenditure which increases on account of scarcity and that is tagai. During the current year additional tagai to the extent of Rs. 160 lakhs had to be given, and over Rs. 200 lakhs would likewise need to be given as tagai in 1953-54.

After reviewing the general factors which affected the budgetary position, I will now turn to the detailed figures for the current year. The following table gives the position (i) as at the time of the budget estimates, (ii) as modified at the time of the supplementary demands and (iii) the position as it exists under the 8-monthly revised estimates:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget estimates as presented in January 1952 Session	Modified estimates as in June last	Eight monthly Revised Estimates
Revenue	61,54.49	67,53.09	64,33.77
Expenditure	63,17.62	67,50.90	68,24.13
Surplus (*) or Deficit (—)	1,63.13	+2.19	—3,90.36

The budget estimates as approved by this House in the last Session showed a surplus of Rs. 2.19 lakhs. The latest revised estimates, however, show a deficit of Rs. 390 lakhs. The House would naturally like to know the reasons for such a large variation. While the revenue has gone down by nearly Rs. 320 lakhs after allowing for the surplus of 2.19 lakhs as anticipated in the Budget Speech of June 1952, the expenditure has increased by nearly Rs. 73 lakhs. The main fall in revenue is under Sales Tax to the extent of Rs. 300 lakhs while there is a fall under land revenue of over Rs. 100 lakhs. In my speech when presenting the budget estimates in June last I had taken into account receipts of Rs. 95 lakhs on account of surcharge on land revenue. The House is aware that this measure was dropped.

As regards the Motor Vehicles Tax the increase in receipts is expected to be Rs. 41 lakhs as against Rs. 50 lakhs and the sales tax on motor spirit is expected to bring about Rs. 50 lakhs as against Rs. 75 lakhs.

SALES TAX

The fall in motor vehicles tax is due to the reduction in the tax on goods vehicles which was subsequently granted. The fall in sales tax on motor spirits is due mainly to less consumption of motor spirit on account of slump in trade. The main short fall in revenue is on account of lower receipts from sales tax. The sales tax receipts are directly related to the quantum of business and the price of commodities. On account of the present slump as there is recession in business, sales tax receipts are naturally affected adversely. The fall is also partly due to the fact that the Act could not be brought into force till the 1st November 1952.

As the House is aware, the validity of the Act was challenged in the High Court which held that the legislation was ultra vires of the powers of the Legislature and was therefore declared invalid. Government has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. In order to meet the situation created by the judgment of the High Court, Government had to enact suitable measures. As the High Court judgment also affected the old Act, two Ordinances had actually to be promulgated.

These Ordinances will expire on the 29th of March 1953. In view of this suitable legislation will be placed before this House in due time for levying sales tax.

ADDITIONAL GRANTS

The increase in expenditure is mostly due to additional grants of Rs. 131 lakhs for famine relief under 54-Famine, Rs. 57 lakhs for communications under 50-Civil Works, Rs. 53 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Works and Rs. 30 lakhs for bunding. There are also other supplementary demands which have been explained in the Explanatory Memorandum printed with the Supplementary Demand presented to the House three days back.

Though the total Supplementary Demands amount to Rs. 644 lakhs, a large part of the expenditure is balanced by surrenders under most of the Heads of expenditure. As soon as it was realised that large expenditure will have to be incurred to cope with the scarcity conditions prevailing in the State, the administration had to divert its energies, as I have already mentioned, to fighting these conditions.

As a result of this it was inevitable that there should be a reduction in normal expenditure under a number of Heads. As a result of these efforts though the Supplementary Demands amount to Rs. 644 lakhs the overall revenue deficit is Rs. 390 lakhs; thus resulting in the saving of a sum of Rs. 254 lakhs partly by economy in expenditure and partly by postponing some items of expenditure or liabilities.

CAPITAL WORKS

Under the Capital heads against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 13,93 lakhs referred to while presenting the supplementary demands in June last, the revised estimate stands at Rs. 11,80 lakhs.

The latest revised estimate for capital expenditure is Rs. 11,80 lakhs and it is proposed to be met as indicated below:—

	(Figures in lakhs of rupees.)
Open market loan	366
Transfer from Bombay Development Fund	250
Transfer from revenue surplus	Nil
Central loan for housing displaced persons	146
Central assistance—	
(a) for Major Irrigation Works	100
(b) for Minor Irrigation Works	54
(c) for Tube Wells	40
(d) for power schemes	200
	11,56

Thus there is a gap of Rs. 24 lakhs only between the figures of the revised estimates and the available resources.

DEVELOPMENTS

So far I have given a picture in terms of revenue and expenditure which though of great importance from the point of view of Budget, is necessarily dry. I however hope that it will not be found to be devoid of interest. Looking to the general picture of the conditions in the States during the period of the last six years, I think this Government can derive considerable satisfaction from the fact that it is full of achievements, life and zest. The House is aware, in 1948 the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act was passed. This has been implemented in the course of the last four years with the result that the position of the tenants is now secure. Considerable administrative work has arisen in implementing the Act and I am glad to inform the House that it is being implemented with fair efficiency. In the last Session amendments were made to the Act which (1) secured the position of the ordinary tenant with ten years tenure, (2) enabled the tenant to mortgage his tenancy rights as a security against tagai loans and (3) enabled him to purchase land by paying the price in instalments.

With the implementation of these measures, we would be bringing about a complete revolution in our system of land tenure in that the land would come mainly in the possession of those who till it and would so remain; and that a direct relation would be established between the tiller of the soil and the State without any intermediary in most cases. Ours would thus be a silent land revolution brought about in the course of the last six years.

There has also been very good progress in implementing the policy of compulsory Primary Education. From the figures collected by the Finance Commission it would be found that our State comes second in the whole country in the matter of Primary Education. Out of the 45,66,000 children in the age group of 6 to 11, 29,24,000 children attend schools which works out to 664 per cent. As you are aware, Sir, the highest literacy is of course in Travancore-Cochin where 98.8 per cent of children of the school-going age attend schools. The number of primary schools has increased from 18,992 in 1946-47 to 28,335 in 1951-52 and the number of Training Institutions for Primary Teachers from 62 in 1946-47 to 97, excluding those which are under private management.

The expenditure in this State on Education during 1946-47 was Rs. 4.5 crores only. This has now amounted to Rs. 12.62 crores. This is exclusive of the cost of buildings, maintenance charges, etc., which are provided for under other Budget heads and also does not include the cost of Agricultural, Industrial, Veterinary, Medical education, etc. If this expenditure is also taken into account the total cost would not be less than Rs. 14 crores which is over 20 per cent. of our total revenue expenditure. Compulsory Primary Education is in force in 23 districts of the State in villages with a population of 1,000 and above. The expenditure on this account has increased from about 3-1/2 crores to over Rs. 9 crores during the course of the last six years. Had it not been for the scarcity conditions during the previous year and this year we would have further extended the application of the compulsory Primary Education Act. I may add that 225 schools have so far been opened in the merged State areas some of which were educationally backward. Government also gives a substantial grant to Secondary Schools in the form of maintenance and dearness allowance grants.

In developing education we have also paid special attention to the advancement of Backward Classes by providing freeships, scholarships, hostel facilities, etc. In the course of the last five years the number of Backward Class students attending different types of educational institutions has increased nearly three times.

MEDICAL RELIEF

One of the main achievements of this Government is in the field of medical relief. Schemes to control malaria have been introduced in 9 districts, viz. Thana, Karwar, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Kaira, West Khandesh, Panch Mahals and Dangs. In certain other districts like Ratnagiri, Poona and Surat limited schemes are in progress. Under the joint auspices of W.H.O., the Government of India and the State Government, schemes for malaria control, referred to by the Governor in his address to both the Houses, are being extended to the remaining districts.

T.B.

In view of the prevalence of Tuberculosis in the State, the most useful activity to withstand its ravages is that of B. C. G. Vaccination. Government has provided facilities for such vaccination during the last four years. It is proposed to intensify this campaign and Government has accordingly made a provision of Rs. 1 lakh in the budget in the first instance for that purpose.

IRRIGATION WORKS

In addition to the various major irrigation projects I have just referred to, as many as 50 other irrigation projects were taken up under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 76, estimated to cost Rs. 103 lakhs. Out of these 40 projects costing Rs. 52 lakhs, irrigating 23,817 acres and yielding 5,385 tons of additional foodgrains are already constructed, and the balance of 10 projects which are estimated to irrigate 22,000 acres are in progress. In addition to these works of major and medium irrigation, Government has also taken up a number of minor irrigation projects throughout the State.

Our first special programme of minor irrigation works under the Plan was launched with the assistance of a loan of Rs. 1 crore from the Government of India obtained in 1950. The programme envisaged repairs to existing works as well as construction of new ones. As many as 621 minor irrigation works have been completed under this scheme. These works would assist in irrigating 67,878 acres with an estimated yield of 16,747 tons of additional foodgrains. Under this Scheme 631 more works which are at different stages of construction at present, are expected to be completed before the break of the next monsoon. They would irrigate 91,352 acres, with an estimated yield of 20,643 tons of foodgrains.

ROAD BUILDING

Out of the planning of 1,838 miles of new and reconstructed roads and 50 bridges, 194 miles of new (99 miles) and reconstructed (95 miles) roads and 5 bridges are completed; while 581 miles of new roads (338 miles) and reconstructed (243 miles) roads and 20 bridges are in different stages of construction. Now that regular sources of revenue for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges have been provided by amending the Motor Vehicles Tax and the Sales Tax on Petrol Acts passed in the last Session of the Legislature, there is a great spurt in these constructions. Plans have been prepared for alignments of State highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads in almost all the districts which will facilitate the construction of the required roads and bridges.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operative movement has also made great progress during the last six years. The number of societies has increased from 6,653 in 1946 to 16,932 in 1952, and the membership has increased from 11.9 lakhs to 25.3 lakhs, and the working capital from Rs. 29.8 crores to Rs. 93.6 crores. The number of co-operative farming societies has gone up to 224. Government has also given special subsidies to co-operative lift irrigation schemes which have a target of bringing about 55,000 acres of land under cultivation.

LABOUR SETTLEMENT

Another beneficial activity is that of settlement of labour disputes. Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1943, which applies to some industries, Government has constituted an Industrial Court with jurisdiction over the whole State. In addition, Labour Courts and Wage Boards have been set up under the Act.

In addition facilities have also been provided for such disputes by voluntary arbitration, thanks to the initiative in this regard taken by the Millowners and Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad City. Their example is worthy of being emulated in other industrial areas to ensure peace in the industry.

Labour Welfare Department runs 54 Labour Centres compared to 23 Centres in 1945. These provide recreation and educational facilities through visual aids, exhibitions, dramas, music, indoor and outdoor games, etc. Government is also maintaining Industrial Training Workshops for training in weaving, leather goods manufacturing, chemical goods manufacturing, carpentry, tailoring, mechanics, automobile engineering, etc., by admitting apprentices so as to provide skilled labour.

MERGED STATES

One complaint which is repeatedly brought to my notice is about the delay in fixing the pay of ex-employees of merged States who have been absorbed in the service of this State, and in fixing the pension of those who have been retrenched or who have retired. As the pay scales and pension rules prevalent in the former State areas were different from those in this State, the merger gave rise to considerable difficulties in these matters of fixation of pay and pension. There were about 30,500 cases for fixation of pay in the beginning out of which about 15,400 have so far been disposed of, and though

(Continued on Page 16)

25 Arrests So Far In Ajmer

AJMER, Feb. 21 (PTI): Twenty-five persons have so far been arrested in the six-day old demonstration of the Berojgar Sangh (Union of the Unemployed) before the Secretariat. The Sangh is protesting against what it alleges "corruption and nepotism" in the Employment Exchange and the Secretariat.

A Government press note today said the demonstrators were hindering rather than helping in securing the co-operation of the people for the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

NO AUSTRIAN VISA FOR DANGE

LONDON, Feb. 21 (PTI): Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretary, All India Trades Union Congress who is in London on his way to Vienna to attend the Executive Committee meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions and World Conference of Social Security convened by WFTU has been refused visa for entry to Austria.

Mrs. Dange and G. V Chitnis, Assistant Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress who are also in London were similarly refused visas.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY CAN BE BASED ON THE PATTERN OF AAREY, SAYS MR. BEVAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN, British M.P. and Health Minister in the former Labour Government visited the Aarey Milk Colony, this morning.

He spent more than two hours in the colony and asked several pointed questions regarding the scheme, its financial aspects, its beneficial side in respect of both milk trade and consumers and the future plans.

At one of the farm units of the colony, Mr. Bevan met the licencees and wanted to know why buffaloes which gave such rich milk could not be had in England. He also saw the milk pasteurisation and bottling plants and visited the workers' canteen.

At the completion of the visit, the British Labour Leader said that the Aarey Milk Colony Project was one after his own heart. He firmly believed that instead of the State doing everything itself and thereby ousting the professional men engaged in the trade, the State should confine itself to central aspects and leave its working to the individual concerned.

He thought that some of the aspects of the English agricultural practice and even some of the industries could be bas-

Mr. Bevan (right) enjoying Aarey Colony milk.

ed on the pattern of Aarey. He would go to the extent of saying that even the entire textile industry could be worked in this manner. The State could own the mills and give their management to groups of individual workers. He was greatly satisfied with the fundamental principles of the Aarey Milk Scheme, where the Government owned the land, buildings, water supply, etc. and gave the cattle-standings in the farms on a weekly occupation charge to the cattle owners themselves and allowed them to maintain their individuality.

He was very happy to see that such a combination of State and private enterprise was being tried out at Aarey on such a large scale in connection with difficult trade and industry.

Mr. Bevan was taken round the Colony by Mr. D.N. Khurody, Milk Commissioner, Bombay. Mr. K.L. Punjabi, Secretary, Development Department, accompanied Mr. Bevan.

Bevan For Ajanta

AURANGABAD, Feb. 21 (PTI): Mr. Aneurin Bevan, leftwing leader of the British Labour Party, arrived here today from Bombay. Tomorrow he will leave for Ajanta and after visiting those caves he will leave for Bombay on Monday.

ATHENS: Greece's present prison population of 10,901 includes 5,306 Communists, according to figures issued by the Ministry of Justice. There are five Communists among twenty prisoners under sentence of death.

Fasting Against Thefts

INDORE, Feb. 21 (PTI): A theft of Rs. 30 from his residence has provoked the owner to go on an "indefinite fast."

Prof. Kashinath Trivedi, of the Gram Sewak Vidyalaya, Agra, and former Education Minister of Madhya Bharat, found on February 16 shortly after he returned from a tour that someone had robbed him of Rs. 30 he had kept in his pocket. The next day he commenced his fast and when some local people advised him to discontinue it, he asked them to trace out the culprit.

Four thefts of small amounts had been reported from his residence earlier.

MERCY PLEA TO SAVE CHINESE GIRL

LONDON, Feb. 21 (PTI).

A mercy petition signed by 60 members of the British Parliament addressed to the Sultan of Perak is being flown from London by a Comet airliner to Malayn in a last minute attempt to gave the life of a 24-year-old Chinese girl Lee Ten Tah alias Lee Meng, who was sentenced to death on September last year for being in unlawful possession of a hand grenade.

The petition appeals for clemency to Miss Lee Ten Tai who, it is reported, is confined in a cell at Taping Prison since September.

2 Injured In Explosion

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 21 (PTI): Two persons were injured as a result of an explosion in a scrap iron factory in Secunderabad yesterday.

The explosion took place while they were melting some military scrap. The injured have been admitted in hospital.

Dr. Matthai To Visit Satara

SATARA, Feb. 21 (H.S.): It is learnt that Dr. John Matthai, former Union Finance Minister and Shri. M. R. Masani are expected to arrive here shortly, with a view to study the working df 'Ryot Shikshan Sanstha', an educational institution, started by Karmaveer Shri. Bhaurao Patil, well-known social worker of the South Maharashtra. It is stated that the visitors were more particularly interested in studying the different sections of this educational institution, which have a bearing on the social and agricultural problems of the masses.

Achyut Patwardhan For Bhoomi-Dan-Yagna

CHIPLUN (Dist. Ranagiri), Feb 21 (H.S.): Nearly 460 acres of land have been donated by 26 villagers, from Chiplun and Guhagar Talukas, to 'Bhoomi-Dan-Yagna' campaign, which was being conducted in these talukas, during the last few weeks.

It is learnt that Shri. Achyutrao Patwardhan former Socialist leader, popularly known as 'Jawahar of Maharashtra', will participate in the 'Bhoomi-Dan-Yagna' campaign, which will be conducted in Khed; Dapoli and Mandangad Talukas of this District.

Pak Cuts Inferior Jute Acreage

DACCA, Feb. 21 (PTI): The East Bengal Government has banned during 1953 the cultivation of "Mesta," an inferior variety of jute, which is generally mixed up as an adulterant with high quality jute. It also announced a substantial curtailment in the acreage under jute, not of high quality throughout the province.

TEHERAN: Dr. M. L. Diwan, formerly soil conservation expert in the Damodar Valley Corporation is now in Iran helping the Iranian Government in their schemes of dam construction.

N.G.O.'s Asked To Do Some Household Work

MADRAS, Feb. 21 (PTI): Mr. Sri Prakasa, Madras Governor, today advised the State non-gazetted officers "to do some household work yourselves instead of depending on manual labour."

The Governor, who was inaugurating the fourth district conference of non-gazetted government officers, admitting the hard conditions under which the N.G.O.'s lived asked, "but where is the wherewithal to meet the situation?"

They should, he said, therefore, adjust their expenditure with their means and make life happy. Mr. Sri Prakasa referred to the impending partition of Madras for the formation of Andhra State and the possibility of Andhra membrs of the staff opting for service in their State. He said there was no reason why Andhras should leave the present service.

Division of staff, according to their faith and religion, was a dangerous thing. After all they all belonged to India and they should serve any State loyally wherever they worked.

Missing Plane Located

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (PTI):—The service dakota which has been missing since February 17, after it took off from Mohanbari on a supply-drop mission, is now reported to have met with an accident.

The wreckage of the aircraft has been found by one of the search parties, in a thickly wooded hilly tract in Assam. There were no survivors amongst the three aircrew and seven other personnel on board, it is officially learnt.

Bombay State Irrigation Works

(Continued from Page 15)

the remaining number is still large, they are expected to be completed by May 1953 as the procedure is now well settled.

ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

(Rupees in thousands)

1. Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Project ..	7,82
2. Kolhapur Emergency Irrigation and City Conversion Scheme ..	6,29
3. Jog Distribution Scheme ...	78,38
4. Chola Power Station ..	1,03,61
5. North Gujarat Electric Scheme ..	40,00
6. South Gujarat and Baroda Electric Schemes ..	77,12
7. Electrification of Towns and Villages ..	19,46
8. Preliminary investigation in connection with Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme ..	2,00
9. Other Works ..	6,98
10. Establishment and other Charges ..	26,54
11. Koyna Hydro Electric Project — First Stage (To be financed from Central Assistance) ..	1,29,00
	4,97,20

IRRIGATION SCHEMES

1. Gangapur Storage Project ..	56,00
2. Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project ..	1,27,00
3. Mahi Right Bank Canal Project ..	8,20
4. Ranand Tank ..	6,00
5. Kolcni Weir ..	4,00
6. Kakrapara Project ..	2,65,70
7. Other Minor Projects ...	25,60
Total ..	4,92,50
Establishment, tools and plant charges ..	28,51
Total ..	5,21,01

AMERICAN MARKETS

BULLS ACTIVE ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Steady With Limited Business

NEW, YORK, February 20.

Bears received a stunning surprise on the cotton market Friday as the market climbed more than $2.00 per bale in active dealings.

Breaking out of the recent narrow trading rut, bulls assumed control when developments in the March contract ran counter to general expectations.

Instead of weakness, the spot month developed independent strength.

That turn of events reflected the issuance of a smaller number of tenders than expected and their ready absorption by trade interests.

Actually, tenders covered 19,200 bales or about half the amount generally expected. They were readily taken by Memphis and Dallas shippers.

Leading spot houses continued to buy March at differences of 43 points or more under May.

Agriculture Secretary Benson's request that cotton farmers cut production below 13,000,000 bales set last December by the Truman Administration had little market effect.

Crop experts said the matter of acreage and production is more likely to be determined by prices of other crops and cattle at the time of planting plus weather conditions during the growing season.

Today's session opened off two to up four points and closed at or near top levels and 16 to 42 points higher.

Closing prices included:

	Open	High	Low	Close
NEW YORK				
Spot	—	—	—	34.00
March	32.65	33.10	32.65	33.09
May	33.11	33.48	33.09	33.42
July	33.46	33.81	33.45	33.79
Oct.	33.60	33.85	33.60	33.77
Dec.	33.72	33.95	33.70	33.85
March	33.92	34.13	33.92	34.09
May	33.95	34.14	33.95	34.12
July	—	—	—	33.94
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				32.80
March	32.70	33.10	32.69	33.09
May	33.10	33.47	—	33.42
July	33.43	33.80	33.43	33.74
Oct.	33.63	33.82	33.62	33.76
Dec.	33.71	33.92	33.76	33.85
March	33.90	34.06	33.01	33.04
May	33.95	34.10	—	34.08
July	—	—	—	33.88

New York Stock Review

On the New York Stock Exchange today, prices edged upward moderately during active dealings.

Dealings totalled 1,400,000.

Of 1,138 issues traded, 444 advanced, 358 declined and 336 were unchanged.

Pre-holiday evening up arrested a broad rise in the session.

Earlier buying activity came from shorts unwilling to rush commitments over the three day week-end.

Uncertainties on the economic front depressed trading to a certain extent.

Measured by averages, industrials closed with a gain of 34 cents; rails were up 33 cents and utilities up eight.

The list arrged forward under the leadership of selected issues and rails. The latter had gains ranging a point or two. Steels moved narrowly.

Some oil pivotals registered good gains with Texas Pacific Land Trust gaining two to close 15-1/2. Tire shares firmed.

The turnover on the American Stock Exchange was 300,000.

The turnover in bonds came to dol. 3,110,000.

Price ranges of US Steel were: High 40-3/8, Low 40, Close 40.

The following were Dow Jones average closing rates: Industrials 281.89, Rails 109.22, Utilities 52.34. Stocks 110.79, Bonds 98.14. Commodity Index 165.69.—UPA.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The produce market was quietly steady today. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 39-8. Madras Coromondal at Rs. 39-12 and Khandesh at Rs. 40. F/M and A/M were quoted at Rs. 39/8 and at Rs. 39-10 respectively. Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 29-4 and A/M at Rs. 29-12. Kardi A/M was quoted at Rs. 23-7 and Khursani A/M at Rs. 30. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 152 and advanced at Rs. 154.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh New	40	0	0
Bold Ready	39	8	0
Madras	39	12	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	20	8	0
March	20	8	0
April	20	10	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	29	4	0
April-May	29	12	0
Satna Small Ready	28	4	0
Oil	15	0	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	154	0	0
Ready Madras quality	33	8	0
Oil First Pressure	19	8	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	12	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21: The market ruled steady and unchanged and the volume of business was only moderate. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 82-13, Three per cent loan 1954-55 100, Three per cent loan 1958 98-5, Four per cent loan 1960-70 101-11.

BANKS: United India 4.

COTTONS: Kesoram 18-1, New Vict. Ord. 1-7.

COALS: Bengal 522, Raneegunge 8-6, Western Bengal 4-2, Burrakur 10.

JUTES: Barnagore 161, Delta 230, Orient 187, Union 173-8, Alliance 161, Champdany 163.4, Kankanarrah 145.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 12-7, Brit. Building and Iron 4-14, Marshalls 6-5, Ind. Iron 24-10, Textile Machinery 4-6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Ind. Copper 3-4, Sone Valley Cement 6-15, Cal. Trams 15-3, Dunlop Rubber 28-8, F and C Osler 4-2, Ind. Cable 16-7, Ind .National Airways 4-2, Ind. Wood Products 50, Jardine Henderson 123-8, Martin Burn 18-3, Metal Box 20-4, Rohtas Industry 8-15, Bengal Paper 44-8, Orient Paper 2-9, Ind. Steamship 6-9.

SUGARS: Carew 5-6, Champaran 20-5, Gwalior 38, Ramnugger Cane 16-12, ct.

TEAS: Basmatria 22-4, Hasimara 25-12.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

QUOTATIONS AT 1-30 P.M.

Tata Ordinary 304-8, Tata Deferred 1725, Indian Iron 24-10-6, Bombay Dyeing 371-4, Central India 151, Gokak 214, Kohinoor 285-8, Simplex 176, Swadeshi 250, Tata Power 1497-8, Associated Cement 170-8, Belapur 230, Bombay Burma (Old) 366-14, Scindia 14-9, Central Bank 67, New India 40-12, Tata 2nd Pref. 134.

Forward Trading In Pepper

ALLEPPEY, Feb. 21 (PTI): Forward trading in garbled pepper was resumed today in Alleppey after a lapse of about six days under the auspices of the Alleppey Produce Merchants' Association. Mr. M. J. Varkey, Vice-President of the Association said here today.

S. African Bill Condemned

A Panic Legislation That Infringes Christian Principles

CAPETOWN, February 21 (Reuter).

The South African Government's Public Safety Bill and Criminal Law Amendment Bill were described here yesterday by Archbishop Geoffrey Clayton of Capetown as "panic legislation".

(The Public Safety Bill gives the Government wide powers to declare a state of emergency and to legislate by proclamation. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill increases penalties for defiance against racial segregation.)

A statement by the Christian Council of South Africa, signed by Dr. Clayton, said the Christian Church could never undertake to maintain silence in the face of laws which seemed to infringe Christian principles.

"On behalf of the Christian Council of South Africa, we desire to record our protest against the Public Safety Bill and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. We have sought an interview with the Prime Minister in which it was our intention to make certain representations about the Bills, but the Minister was not able to grant us an interview."

"We therefore, consider it our duty to make public our objections to these Bills, "the secretary said, adding that no sufficient cause had been made public to warrant such extensions.

The statement continued:

"We believe that Government by regulations lends itself to injustice and ought only to be resorted to in case of dire necessity. We question whether the necessity for such legislation has arisen.

"The Criminal Law Amendment Bill renders it illegal not only to incite persons to commit offence by way of protest against the law, but also to use any language or do any act or thing calculated to cause any person to commit such an offence.

"It seems to us that the language of this section is dangerously vague. Any public criticism of any existing law might conceivably lead someone to break that law.

"We would urge the great importance of all citizens being allowed and indeed encouraged to criticise existing laws. It is by such education of public opinion that laws have, in the past, been improved and can be improved in the future."

The Statement went on to say that the Bill was too severe.

"We speak on behalf of churches which have European and non-European members and Ministers. We know from experience that such consultation is possible and fruitful. We beg those who are, or shall be, in authority in this country to act before it is too late." the Council's statement concluded.

WHEN MALAN VOTED FOR DEFIANCE

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21 (PTI): It was alleged in the South African Assembly this week that Dr. Daniel Malan, the Nationalist Prime Minister, once supported Civil Disobedience, and the challenge to the opposition speaker to prove it resulted in a quotation from the speech of Dr. Malan made in 1940 that he would give moral support to people who broke the law.

The exchange took place in the debate on the Criminal Laws Amendment Bill, now before Parliament.

A United Party (Opposition) member responding to the challenge from Mr. C. R. Swart, Minister of Justice read the extract from a speech by Dr. Malan early during world war two: "If the Smut's Government bans Osse Bradan Dwag (a pro-German organisation which was active at that time) then I say no Afrikaner owes obedience to Government.

"If holding meetings are banned, I shall give full support to Passive Disobedience. I am willing to attend such banned meetings, let the consequences be what they may," Malan had added.

Battle Of Allegiance

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 21 (PTI) A "battle of allegiance" is now being conducted as a forerunner to the General Election in South Africa on April 15, real campaigning for which will start when Parliament rises at the end of February.

Both the Nationalists and the United Party are producing names of prominent citizens who are transferring their allegiance from one party to another — with the United Party stated to be winning this preliminary skirmish so far.

PHYSICAL ATTACK

A physical attack by eight men on one person who resigned from the Nationalist Party and joined the United Party created a first class sensation in Johannesburg — and it was followed by the alleged resignation of the Vice-Chairman of one United Party branch.

The opposition is expecting a bid by the Nationalists to exploit a "Black Bogey" stunt calculated to carry the votes into the camp of a "strong" government of Malan.

More Charges Against Mubarak Ali

BOMBAY, Saturday: M. A. Ahmed alias Mubarak Ali a merchant of Hyderabad, who had jumped bail from his sessions trial and absconded to Karachi and who had been brought from London to Bombay under an extradition warrant, has again figured in a case of cheating a Goa Merchant named Luis Antonio Correa to the tune of Rs. 5,47,900-0-0 in the Court of Presidency Magistrate Mr. J. M. Barot at Esplanade, Bombay in connection with a contract for rice.

Sick Youth Falls Down, Dies

BOMBAY, Saturday: Udeshankar Tricumlal a 22-year-old resident of Malharwadi, Bhuleshwar is reported to have accidently fallen down from the second floor balcony of his residence yesterday and died in the hospital later.

Udeshankar it is stated was ailing for the last one week. Yesterday while he was going to the latrine he felt giddy and fell down from the balcony. He was removed to J. J. hospital where he died later.

HALIFAX DOWN WITH 'FLU

COLOMBO, Feb. 21 (PTI): Lord Halifax, former British Foreign Minister, who entered a nursing home on Thursday soon after his arrival, is suffering from influenzial broncho pneumonia.

This was the diagnosis by Dr. Jack Van Lengeberg, who is treating him.

ing him. Lord Halifax, who was Viceroy of India from 1926-31 as Lord Irwin, is on a fortnight's holiday to Ceylon as guest of the Governor-General of Ceylon.

IN AID OF CYCLONE RELIEF

POONA, Feb. 21 (UPI): In aid of the Madras Governor's cyclone relief fund, the South Indian Association of Poona held a dance recital given by Kumari Lakshmi in the Wadia College Hall here tonight.

The Commander. Poona Area, presided over the function.

Young Kumari Lakshmi who is the daughter of Mr. M. G. Iyer, Chief Traffic Manager, Central Railways, entertained the audience for more than an hour and a half.

Admiral Slayter For Bombay

KARACHI, Feb. 21 (PTI): Vice-Admiral Slayter, Commander of the Royal Navay's East Indies station left for Bombay today aboard his flagship H. M. S. "Ceylon."

Fair Deal To All Units In Industry

MORARJI'S HOME THRUST TO ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai administered some good home thrusts to the members of the Engineering Association of India, Bombay Region, today.

The Chief Minister who was inaugurating the annual session of the Association told the members after hearing their president's speech, "I was under the impression that you were an "association of engineers, but I now realise that "you are a manufacturers' association".

Referring to the complaint made by the president of the Asciation that "the same types of goods which were available in the home market were imported by the government from the foreign countries, Mr. Desai asked the members of the Association to do a little heart-searching and find out what they themselves were actually doing, in their own factories. Were they not importing foreign goods in their individual capacity when the same were available in the home market? He asked.

FAIR DEAL TO LABOUR

Referring to the labour legislation of the State, the Chief Minister expressed the view that it had done good both to labour as well as to the industry. Before the Congress had come into power, labour was fully exploited by the industry. All that the Congress government had done was to give them a fair deal. This was not done, however, at the cost of the industry. The same legislation had given the much-needed security to industry which had thus been benefited to a large extent.

The Chief Minister warned industrialists to realise that times had changed, and they could not go the same old way to exploit labour. The whole world and the entire structure of society had undergone a radical change. In the present context of economic life, industrialists could not think in terms of their own profits or losses. They had to work in a collective way, and hence they had to take into account the interests of all the different units, namely, the industry, the labour and the consumer. This could be done only, if all the static forces of society were completely liquidated.

In conclusion, the Chief Minister asked the Association to serve the country by taking care to improve their own products.

Earlier, Mr. Pranlal Patel, President of the Association welcomed Mr. Desai.

FOREIGN IMPORTS

In a long speech, he complained that "without a careful survey of Indian productive capacity, vast sums of money were drained from India. He further added that planning was mostly carried out behind the iron curtain and the industry came to know about it only after its finalisation through the newspapers. This meant that although productivity was available within the country, the same type of goods was being imported from foreign firms.

Threat Of Legal Action Against School Authorities

CHIPLUN, Feb. 21 (H.S.): It is learnt that a guardian of a S.S.C. student, studying in 'United English School', Chiplun, has served a notice to the school authorities demanding the refund of additional fees, collected from his ward. It is further learnt that the guardian has threatened the school authorities to take legal steps, if the amount of the additional fees, collected by the school, from the S.S.C. students, was not returned in due time.

Noted Italian Dead

ROME, Feb. 21 (Reuter): Signor Francesco Saverio Nitti, twice Prime Minister of Italy in 1919-20, collapsed and died at his home here tonight after being ill with influenza for the past three days. He was 84. A former university professor, Signor Nitti became a liberal Deputy in 1904.

Alleged Forger Arrested

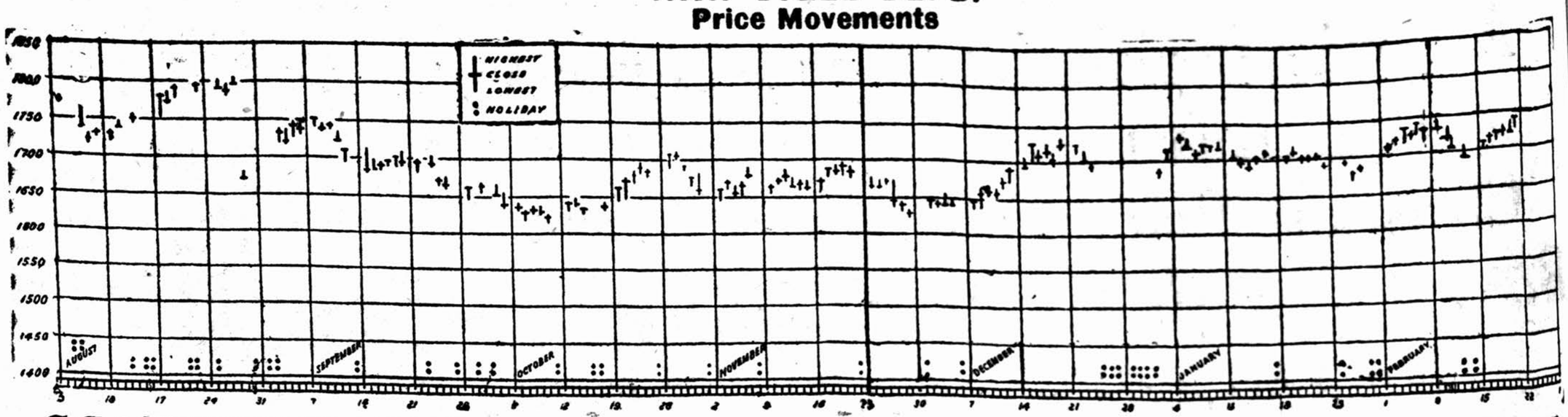
BOMBAY, Saturday: Abdul Hamid Razak who is alleged to have forged two cheques for an amount of Rs. 35,000, was arrested by the Esplanade Police this morning. He was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate K J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Court later and ordered to be bailed out on a sum of Rs. 20,000.

IT'S Safe Transit FOR YOUR GOODS with CLM care

If your goods sent by rail are to be delivered to the consignees speedily and intact, please ensure that they are PACKED SECURELY, in strong cases, bags or containers to withstand transit conditions; LABELLED CLEARLY by affixing fresh labels, addressed boldly & indelibly & all traces of obsolete labels removed; and MARKED CORRECTLY with the consignee's full address and station of destination in indelible ink.

CENTRAL RAILWAY

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



SCATTERED BUYING IN STEEL SHARES

Textile Section Rules Steady

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady but under scattered selling prices declined from the opening level in the steel section. Cotton Mill shares were steady with selective buying and the market is awaiting the Central Budget.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1727/12 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1718/12 and declined at Rs. 1722/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 304/12 and steadied at Rs. 304/- Indian Irons opened at Rs. 24/11 and declined at Rs. 24/8.

Cotton Mill shares were steady. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 370/- and advanced at Rs. 373/-. Kohinoor Mill shares were placed at Rs. 285/- Swadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 240/- and lost one point at Rs. 239/-.

In the miscellaneous section Scindias opened at Rs. 14/10 and steadied at Rs. 14/9. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 170/-. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 368/- and declined at Rs. 366/-.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1720 when moderate buying developed and Defds. advanced at Rs. 1725-7. Ordinary Shares after being quoted at Rs. 305 steadied at Rs. 304. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 24-10. Bombay Dyeings after being quoted at Rs. 375 declined at Rs. 372. Tone of the market was steady.

After the close of the market Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1740/- at 4 p.m.

Towards the close there was further buying support and Tata Steel Defds. firmed up at Rs. 1732/8 and ordinary shares were done at Rs. 305/4. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 374/6 and Kohinoors at Rs. 287/- Closing tone was very steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	374	6	0
Kohinoor (6)	287	0	0
Century (12)	258	0	0
Swadeshi Mill (18)	239	12	0
Central India Mills (2)	152	0	0
Simplex (1)	176	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	157	8	0
Gokak (14)	214	8	0
Swan (25)	398	12	0
Finlay (20)	293	12	0
Morarji (12)	154	0	0
Edward (10)	226	4	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6)	2	12	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	8	12	0
I. United Defd.	1	9	0
Madhusudan (6-4)	81	4	0
Podar (10)	126	4	0
Khatau (10)	171	4	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	43	12	0
Standard (6)	282	8	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	305	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1732	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	132	8	0
Indian Iron (15)	24	11	6
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8) XD	171	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	367	8	0
Belapur (16)	232	0	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	59	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	10	0
Pre Construction (4)	86	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	6	0
Tata Oil (2)	34	12	0
Br. India Corporation (0-12)	9	12	0
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	3	4	0
Alcock (11-8)	302	8	0
Wimco (11)	228	2	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	148	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1410	0	0
Tata Power (50)	1497	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinston (4)	38	8	0
Phoenix (10)	122	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	103	2	0
Colaba (4)	72	8	0
New City (15)	172	8	
Minerva (6)	95	0	0
Bradbury (100)	658	12	0
Bharat (2)	25	4	0
Mysore (4)	127	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	140	0	0
Dawn (6)	57	8	0
Laxmi (10)	580	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	158	12	0
Western (160)	3200	0	0
Sholapur	1750	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	23	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	46	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	133	12	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	22	0	0
New United Mills (1)	22	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	171	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric. (1-6) XD	114	6	0
Ahmedabad New	133	2	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	188	12	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	8	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	121	9	0
Bombay Suberban (4)	120	10	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40) XD	1825	0	0
Imperial New (10) XD	447	8	0
Central (1-8)	67	0	0
Central New (1-8)	69	4	0
Bank of ndiIa (3)	156	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	13	0
Baroda (8-8)	114	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	0	0
United Com (2)	37	8	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	0	0
Hindustan Com.	8	12	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	70	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	5950	0	0
Empire (10)	500	0	0
New India (2)	40	12	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	8	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B. I. G. (1)	14	0	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud	27	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-6)	99	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	32	8	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	139	6	0
Burma Petrol (6)	1	3	9
Mackenzie (6)	85	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	24	8	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	246	4	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	0	0
Indian Invest. Trust (4-8)	71	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	51	8	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	8	0
Alembic (8)	100	12	0
Supreme Industries	78	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	12	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (14)	153	12	0
United Motor	29	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	[illegible]	0
National Rayon	72	12	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	65	0	0
Phalton (8)	89	8	0
Polson	114	0	0
Killick Industry (6)	141	0	0
Killick New	81	0	0
Larson B	9	14	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (8)	176	4	0
Indian Iron	108	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1245	0	0
Hydro Elec.	130	0	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	280	0	0
Central India (15)	507	8	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	236	4	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	306	4	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	96	4	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre Con 1st	98	4	0
Pre Con. 2nd	91	4	0
Pre. Con 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	125	10	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	110	0	0
Jupiter	9	0	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	105	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	8	0
Morarji	76	[illegible]	0
National Rayon	78	4	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B.I.C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1955	93	8	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	175	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	60	0	0
Osmanshah	95	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	62	0	0
Air-India	81	0	0
Air-Services	3	14	0
Air-India International	98	0	0
Bharat Line (4)	90	0	0
Hind Motor	4	1	0
Walchand Motor	45	8	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	10	0
Burma Corp.	2	0	0
Rally Ord	72	0	0
Rally Pref.	90	0	0
Tata Loco	91	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 21

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2 3¾% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 19661	..	90	6
2¾ % Loan 1960	..	93	5
2½% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	6
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	1
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	9
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	10
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	12
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	14
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom Municipal 1954		103	8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 21

120 D. Ready Japan	5	3	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	9	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	15	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	2	6
150 D. Box Feb.	830	0	0
150 D. Box March	832	0	0
2/40 Staple Feb.	800	0	0

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

Opening	152	0	0
Highest	155	12	0
Lowest	152	0	0
Close	155	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The local forward cotton market was quiet today under scattered selling. At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 662 and declined at Rs. 660-8 under small liquidation. February was quoted at Rs. 650-8 and August was placed at Rs. 673-8.

Later on there was increased buying and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Feb.			
I.C.C. May	664	8	0
I.C.C. August	677	0	0

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 19th February 1953	173813
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 19th February 1953	553197
Same period last year	486507
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 19th February 1953	388030
Same time last year	333789

Position Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 13th February:—

Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 11,58,22,000; (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 515,06,16,000; Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 1,83,00,000; (ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 312,95,82,000; Cash in India Rs. 34,31,04,000; Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 44,60,18,000; Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 10,99,95,000; Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 15,05,53,000; Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 301,81,74,000; Advances in India Rs. 459,21,80,000; Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs. 41,46,35,000.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

MILLS
Apollo 2-12
B. Dyeing 372-8, 73-2, 71-4, 75, 72-8, 74-6
Bradbury 658-12
C. India 151, 52-8, 51-8, 52
Century 257-8, 56-4, 58, 56-4, 58 .....
Elphinstone pref. 96-4
B. Textiles 227-8, 25, 27-8, 23-12, 26-4
Finlay 293-8
Gokak 214, 15, 14, 14-8
I.U. Defd. 1-9
I.U. Ord. 8-14, 8-12
Indore 88-12, 87-8, 88-12
Khatau 170-10, 70, 71-4
Kohinoor 286, 84-8, 85-12 85, 87-4, 87
Laxmi 580
New Great 159, 57-8
Podar 126-4, 25-10, 26-14, 26-4
Simplex 176-8, 76
Svadeshi 240-8, 38-8, 40, 38, 39, 38-8, 39-12
Swan 397-8, 98-12
Tata Mill 45-8, 46
Scindia 14-10, 14-10,-6, 14-8-6, 14-10

BANKS
Central 67
Central New 69-4
Imperial 1820 25
Imperial New 447-8
India 156 56-8 56
Union 6-12 6-13
U. Commercial 37-12 37-8

ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 114-6 15 14-6
Andhra 1410
Suburban 120-10
Surat 118-12
Hydro 149 48
Hydro Pref. 130 28-12 30
Power 1495 97-8

INSURANCE
B. I. C. 14
New India 40-12
Oriental 5940 50

STEELS
I Iron 24-11-6 24-8 24-11-6
Tata Defd. 1727-8 30 22-8 32-8
„ Ord. 304-8 5 3-12 5-4
„ 1st Pref. 176-14 77-8 76
„ 2nd Pref. 132-8

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 302-8
A Cement 170-8 70 70-12 70-4 71
Belapur 230 32
B B Old 367-8 66-4 67-8
„ Petrol 1-4 1-3-9
B I C 9-12
I Copper 3-4 3-4-3 3-4
Killick 142
Rayon 73 72-8 72-12
„ Pref. 78-8 78-4
P Canning 24-8
P Const. 86 85-8 86 85-12 86
Shivrajpur 59 60 58-8 59
Tata Chem. 9-5 9-6
„ Oil 34-12 35-4 34-8 34-12
Walchandnagar 156-4 53-12
Wimco 227-8

SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec. New 113-3
Jupiter Ins. Pref. 9.

GOLD & SILVER

Members Refuse To Do Business

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The President of the Bullion Exchange addressed the members today and explained the present situation fully. Thereafter the market was officially open but members refused to do any business.

talking of BOOKS

After World War II, books have entered the field of Big Business, perfecting the technique of standardisation and mass prduction. However, the mounting costs of production act as a handicap, and it is the duty of editors and technicians to find ways and means of lowering costs without cheapening the quality and standard of books.

Books Enter Field Of Big Business

By Saxe Commins

ALMOST everyone who reads is an editor, since—one way or another—everyone responds to ideas, has notions of his own about the matter and manner of a book, and is tempted to make revisions as he goes along in accordance with his own background, judgment, prejudices, and critical acumen. It might even be said that the editor is any semi-literate who reads with a pencil in his hand.

On the professional level we have had in our own time three distinct incarnations of the genus editor. Who does not remember the old-school occupant of the editor's easy chair? He edited books not with a pencil and a consecration to the written word, but with a conspiciously florid display of erudition. His equipment was an unruffled dignity, a shock of pure white hair, a broad black ribbon clipped to his spectacles, and an Olympian detachment. In nigh-sounding generalities this last remnant of the genteel tradition told authors what was wrong with their manuscripts and sent them home to revise them without ever participating in the labour of coping with the most recalcitrant medium in all the arts — written words.

In the early 1920's the easy chair was superseded by the worker's bench. By their zeal for actual labour a new group of men dedicated to ideas and their communication brought about a genuine change of attitude. Open-minded, thoroughly trained in techniques, aware of the real world, and, most of all, completely familiar with the problems of the writer, they gave a new direction and greater stature to the books published in America.

NEW ORDER IN OLD PROFESSION

But with World War II a new order tried to usurp the profession Confident that books had entered the field of big business many editors began to envisage themselves as executives. They became self-designated contact men and their interest in writers was almost exclusively as producers of a marketable article These account executives under the name of editors persuaded themselves that ideas could be cartelized. Actually they had little more than a proprietary interest in the written word and on the whole distrusted the writer.

All their concentration was on right, with most emphasis on subsidiary rights, serialization, condensation, motion pictures, and all the by-products of the thing in itself. There was little profit in learning what to do with the manuscript itself.

The reign of the account executive as an editor has been precarious The explanation for the uncertainty of his power is simple: the making of books is a lonely creative job. It does not thrive in the gaudy atmosphere of promotion. Only when a book is a finished, packaged product does it lend itself to promotion and exploitation. Until then it must be the unique work of a single mind, the author's, aided and stimulated and encouraged by the objective judgment and acrumulated experience of the editor.

This close relationship, so essential to the first creative process, explains why inevitably both gentility and high pressure no longer suffice. Ultimately there must be a return to reliance on the working editor as collaborator. Skills and resources and techniques are still indispensable.

GRAPHIC ARTS

With a command of all three, the working editor operates anonymously, drawing upon a wide background of learning, including the humanities, the natural and social sciences and history, a general comprehension of the aims and difficulties of education, a familiarity with the manifold techniques developed by the graphic arts, a friendly but severely critical relationship with authors, a grasp of the problems of exploitation and distribution, an understanding of the law, a quick divination of the means by which opinion is shaped and influenced, and, above all, a constantly developing identification with the new forces operating in our culture. The editor's curiosity is no less than his skills; his enthusiasm no less than his diligence.

The ideal editor, therefore is a worker, a student, a diplomat, a censor, a writer, a bit of what the French call an idiot-savant, an obstetrician, and baby-sitter.

Above everything else he is a responsible man The most obvious function he fulfils is as the liaison man between the writer and the reader, and everyone and everything between that beginning and that end.

In that whole complex no relationship is more significant than the editor's—as representative of the author—to the graphic arts.

If so much can be said of the editor how much more must be attributed to the technician— The generic word "technician" is here meant to include the designer, the compositor, the printer, the binder the maker of lies and jackets and all the accoutrements of a book.

The technician's role has been immeasurably important in the history of our culture from the time of the monk copyists to the era of the multiple-speed press. This craftsman collaborator has gone through several incarnations In the beginning the technician combined the activities of writer, editor, designer hand-compositor, press man and binder He was closely identified with the entire creative process. Gutenberg, Jensen, Aldus, Froben, Caslon, Baskerville, Bodoni, William Morris, Franklin, Updike, and Bruce Rogers, to name a few in the great tradition, brought honour to the craft. The greatness of these men can well be attributed to their knowledge of the meaning and effect of the books on which they collaborated.

MACHINE DOMINATES

Speed and standardization, with mass production as their goal, have squeezed the technician into more and more confined specialization. The machine dominates him. He is forced by the increasing intricacy of his mechanical contrivances to devote himself exclusively to means.

Thus it comes about that no longer has he time to consider the arrangement of words as ideas shaped into a coherent form to convey special meaning. But he has come to look upon them as mere blocks of copy to be confined within a specified page measure and give an even kiss, even if it may be the kiss of death!

It is not too much to hope that the technician can return to a realization of what he is doing, in spite of the enormous demands, made on him merely to keep up with ever more complicated mechanical devices. It is perhaps impossible, in our culture, to revert to the ideals of the guildsman. But it is possible for the practioner of the graphic arts to inquire occasionally into principles. If he cannot no longer become a guildsman, he need not, for example, aggressively assert his modernism, as many designers are inclined to do now, and not over the character of each book and superimpose upon it his own personality. In fact some designers are arrogating to themselves strange and unwarranted powers. They seem to be trying to oust the author and editor altogether. Many of their experiments are dilettantish and silly. What's worse, they succeed only in complicating and misinterpreting the ideas of the book they should be trying so simplify. There is even a new cult of designers who go so far as to insist that we have no right to use seventeenth—and eighteenth-century type faces in mid-twentieth-century books, as if the always valid test of legibility and clarity is archaic and no longer in force.

The technician, like the editor, must learn that each new book is a new entity which demands the fullest possible collaboration of values and functions. Each new book is the projection of a new set of ideas and a new personality—not the technician's and not the editor's, but the author's. Whose book is it anyhow?

'OLD MAN & THE SEA'

Warren in The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Projection Of New Ideas And Personality

FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION

Both the editor and the technician frequently evade this fundamental question and persuade themselves that the author is merely a necessary evil.

The editor certainly fails to represent the author if he cannot contribute a knowledge of the technical devices that give the writer's ideas their final form. It is nothing less than disgraceful for an editor not to know the consequences, through the entire printing process of every mark he makes on a manuscript or galley. Without technical knowledge, the editor is constantly making unreasonable and impossible demands upon the designer and printer.

The technician, on the other hand, indifferent to the unique quality of every idea, is inclined to standardize everything for the sake of convenience and speed. He is captive to his own efficiency. He is bound by press schedules and the mechanical monsters that make no allowances for the human equation.

Words are measured in ems, not in meanings and nuances and effect. An impression is not made on him, but on a sheet.

Little wonder that the editor looks upon the technician as a kind of robot. In his lofty manner he accuses him of illiteracy and worse. Scornfully the technician consigns the editor to the quill age and charges him with an unwillingness or an inability to accommodate himself to an expanding technology.

These charges and countercharges indicate fundamental differences and they create a relationship between the editor and the technician that is at best grudging. At worst, it breaks into open enmity. Generally, however it stands at a kind of uneasy truce.

These may well be symptomatic of a deep conflict in our own culture, the clash between idea and technique.

It represents, to put it in its customary philosophical terms, the growing antagonism between 'value' and 'function'. If we define value as that which renders anything desirable and function as operation or performance, we can immediately see a source of conflict in a field that must be occupied simultaneously by machine and idea. The problem is whether these factors need be in conflict and how they can become reconciled. Particularly in the field of the communication of ideas must a harmony be established between value and function.

Manifestly, 'value' recognizes and is dependent upon the instruments that give it form and being. It has no choice but to make greater and greater adjustment to the uses of the machine. 'Function,' that is, operation, must accomodate itself to idea, to what is desirable.

VALUE AND FUNCTION

No matter what supremacy the machine attains, it still is a non-purposive accumulation of whirring parts without the dynamics of ideas. Perfect the making of paper however you will, it is quite valueless without the ideas, again the values, good and bad, expressed, in words and pictures on it. Increase the speed and efficiency of our presses, as high and low rate of impressions will be meaningless unless it is related to the purposes—the values—which speed and efficiency are supposed to achieve. Package a product as seductively as one can, it will avail nothing, except perhaps a little more quick money, if its content is shabby and meretricious. How far can one go in packaging? Before long the 'reductio ad absurdum' begins to operate. A dust jacket on a book can be like the whited sepulchre. It cannot for long hide a decaying value content.

In the hurly-burly of publishing more than 11,000 new titles each year, there is neither the leisure nor the inclination to examine the schism between the editor, supposedly championing value, and the technician, preoccupied with function. If for no other reason than economic necessity alone, a kind of harmony and reconciliation of purpose and a closer integration of resources and skills will have to be established. On this count alone value and function will have to be examined and re-appraised.

Consider, for example, the plight of the new author. It was pitiful before 1709, when the Statute of Anne came into existence to recognize him as little more than a necessary evil, and has improved very little since then. Now he is the victim of mounting production costs. On this score, a matter of grave concern to the modern editor and to the entire graphic arts lies in a new word recently come into use in editorial judgment of manuscripts. That word is "marginal." It damns with faint praise. It refers to manuscripts of acknowledged talent but without the prospect of earning production costs. A first book, it is argued, must be reasonably sure of a sale of six to eight thousand copies to cover plant and edition investment. The risk involved is great and caution suggests rejection. The consequence is that some gifted young writers lose

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers

IT was a pleasure, the other day, to accord a warm welcome to Mr. Graham T. Winslow, Chairman of the Board of Directors, National Commission for Public Schools in Masachussetas, and President of the Board of Trustees, Children's Museum, Boston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Winslow.

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, introducing the distinguished guests of the evening, at a Balkan-ji-Bari workers' tea party arranged in his honour, said that Mr. and Mrs. Winslow were great friends of the Balkan-ji-Bari. They had evinced much interest in our organisation, and it was hoped that personal contacts made today with them and the organisations they were connected with, would continue always to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

Shri Durlabhji Khetani, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, then addressed the audience as follows: "Friends, Shri Shewakbhai has just introduced to you this evening's distinguished guests, and it is a matter of great pleasure and privilege for me to accord them a hearty welcome on behalf of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh (The All-India Children's Association). The work that Mr. Winslow and his colleagues are carrying on for Child Welfare in their home country is indeed laudable, and I take this opportunity to offer them our congratulations therefor.

"Much can be done, as I am sure you all will agree, to gladden and to replace dullness and despair with laughter and healthy activity. This is the aim of the Balkan-ji-Bari, or the Children's Garden, and it has been trying to achieve it in several ways ever since 1926 when it was founded by 'Dada," as we all lovingly call Shri Shewak Bhojraj. I am sure our guests have known about its work from the literature handed to them, and also first-hand from Shri Shewakbhai. May I just add that the Balkan-ji-Bari has provided ample opportunities for the Children-Flowers to grow beautifully and happily? Our chief aim is to make children as happy as possible and to allow them to develop by themselves.

"The organisation has drawn out an ambitious programme, as it is found in the Balkan-ji-Bari Hand-Book. At present our efforts are tentative and our activities limited. Our motto is "Education and Entertainment." In other words, the organisation lays a special stress in conducting recreational activities, combined with social upliftment of growing children. Arrangements are made by voluntary workers in different units to collect children of the particular locality in which they reside and execute the programme laid down by the Balkan-ji-Bari, every day if possible or once a week at least, and on holidays. The programme includes story-telling, singing, dramatics, games and sports, distribution of library books, handi-crafts, exhibition of film shows, arranging picnics, excursions, trips, children's camps, and last but not least, children's inter-unit visits. These simple activities, you will agree, are the essence to social education among the young.

Bari's Work

"The work of the Balkan-ji-Bari is not like that of certain other institutions and organisations. It does not consist of merely holding committee meetings and discussions—or arriving at certain decisions. Here the worker must give as much time as possible to practical work and personally attend to every matter, trying to pave his way through all kinds of difficulties. And, what do our friends usually say: "It is not quite easy to work among children! "A children's worker has to bring himself down to the level of a child, he has to understand a child's pleasures and displeasures; and he has not to predominate but sublimate his own olden ideas. Experience has shown that the workers usually get tired of such "Strenuous" work—they forget its "happy" side, and then it becomes "burdensome." For their training we hold regular classes and camps. At present there are over 300 Balkan-ji-Bari Units scattered all over our country, and our membership is above 30,000.

"Our task of tackling children has not been easy, but the fact that we have continued to move on the upgrade, as testified by our yearly reports, clearly indicates our efforts. The spirit behind our organisation is in many respects unique. Shorn of all social castes, creeds and racial prejudices, the Balkan-ji-Bari has no connection with politics either—even with the politics of this country. Though our work is at present confined by necessity to a nationwide movement, we seek to embrace ideals that are universal and permanent. We have prepared a special Charter of the Indian Children's Rights and are trying for its legislation. In the meanwhile the said Charter has been much applauded every-where and even by the UNESCO. In the international field we are bringing out a monthly magazine for the promotion of national and international understanding. "The Home And The World."

HAPPY DANCERS

Bal Bhavan Children performing a Folk Dance on the Republic Day

"Citizens Of Tomorrow"

"The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. The strength and the future progress of the nation depend on them. In our country which is rather poor, the need for child Welfare Work is much greater than perhaps in many other parts of the world. We realise that in India we have to work in a different set of circumstances, and it would be necessary for us to devise our own schemes and find special solutions to meet the peculiar difficulties and problems obtaining in the country. I am sure we shall be adding not a little to our knowledge of this vital subject from our contact with you. Once again, friends, I offer felicitations and cordial greetings to you!'

Mr. Graham Winslow then addressed the gathering and explained at length to the Balkan-ji-Bari workers the children's work that was being carried on in the United States of America, specially by the Commission and the Museum that he was connected with. It was a joy to hear his experiences which were almost same as ours.

Finally, Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, thanked the honoured guests and all friends who had attended the function at such a short notice. Balkan-ji-Bari Badges were presented to both Mr. and Mrs. Winslow. And the function ended with a fraternisation between all present.

Bari Workers' Conference

Shrimati Vidya Motwani, who represented the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari as one of its delegates at the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Delhi last month, has submitted the following report to the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari:—

We started for the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference from Bombay on the afternoon of 7th January, 1953, and reached Delhi on the 8th January, 1953 evening. Ours was the first batch—consisting of eighteen persons, to arrive at the Delegates' Camp. Arrangements for our lodging and board at Delhi were quite satisfactory.

Our actual programme began on the 9th January, 1953, afternoon with the Annual General Meeting at Talkatora Club, New Delhi. As I am not a member of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, I participated in it only as a visitor. It was almost a business meeting and on that very day elections were held and the annual report and accounts adopted. Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected President of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari for the current year.

On the 10th January, 1953 morning, we went for sight-seeing, and visited Kutub Minar, Red Fort, Rajghat, Okhla, Jumma Masjid, etc. In the afternoon was held the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference under the Presidentship of Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Delhi State Minister for Health. Shri Radha Raman, President of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, welcomed the Delegates as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference. It was inaugurated by Dr. K. N. Katju, Union Home Minister. Addresses were delivered by the General Secretaries of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari and different Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris. We missed you very much because only the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari was conspicuous by her absence. However, Smt. M. S. H. Jhabwala addressed the Conference on your behalf and gave a short report of our activities here.

Variety And Other Programmes

In the evening, there was a variety entertainment show by the Balkan-ji-Bari members of different Units at the Constitution Club. I must say that the performance was very nice.

On the 11th January, 1953 we attended a reception to the Delegates, organised by the Bazar Sitaram Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. The whole show there was arranged by children, two of whom were the President and Secretary respectively of the function. Then we went to the Bal Mela organised by the Lodhi Colony Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, and declared open by Shri S. R. Kidwai, Delhi State Minister for Education. This too, on the whole, was very well managed, and it was pleasing to see children selling different kinds of articles to visitors.

In the afternoon again there was a session of the Conference where some resolutions were passed. The Conference was continued till late in the night. The second session of the Conference was presided over by Shri Radha Raman, and the third session by Smt. Thakuri Lakhani.

During the intermediary period on the same day, we were invited to an At Home by the Delhi State Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, and it was a pleasure to meet there the Delhi Chief Minister and other important personalities.

We left Delhi on the morning of the 12th January, 1953, and visited Agra, Gwalior, Sanchi and Bhopal, and came back here on the afternoon of the 15th January, 1953. Our tour was a grand success as our hosts at all the places had made very good arrangements for our lodging, board, sight-seeing and other necessities.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

An invitation has been received from the Bombay State Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides for participating in their State Rally to be held at the Brabourne Stadium, on the 24th February, 1953, under the presidentship of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. All Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers are welcome to attend the function.

Since yesterday a Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp has been organised by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Byram Baug, Jogeshwari, and it is continuing also today. An account of the camp will be published in these columns shortly.

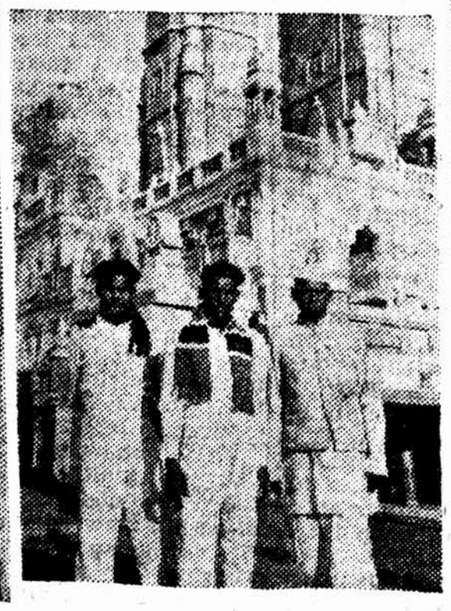
Everybody can join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay-21, who will, indeed, be pleased to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

BARI WORKERS ON SIGHT-SEEING SPREE

On 'Ship of the Desert' in New Delhi.



In front of Birla Mandir, Delhi.

With world famous Taj Mahal, Agra, in the background.

THE MOTHER

(Continued From Page 5, Col. 5)

BROJORANI asked Arovindo to reply to Ajit's letter but he declined. However, she replied to it as from a mother wishing him good luck and a long life. She had also asked him if Ajit would be admitted in the Presidency College—Arovindo himself was a student there. Ajit recollected how Brojorani's motherly affection had once changed into hatred when she had discovered that the boy whom she had liked was her stepson. Ajit also recollected his mother, Monorama, and compared the two. He hated the envious woman.

Ajit was residing at the hostel attached to the College in Calcutta. He was thinking of his mother and grand-mother at Burdwan and his friends of childhood as well. The capital without friends and relatives was unable to charm him, but still he did not neglect his study. Just before the last day of his final examination, Ajit heard of Durgasundari's serious illness. The result was that he could not answer, the question papers next morning as attentively as he did on the previous days. He passed the Intermediate Arts in the third division.

When Ajit was disturbed thinking how he would manage to study in the B.A. class for he would not get any scholarship now, whereas he secured three while reading in the Intermediate, a newly admitted poor student disclosed to him that he, as well as many others, were studying, having been aided by one Arovindo whose wife too had founded a girls' school.

Ajit first wished if he would beg for aid from the gentleman under a disguised name, but immediately decided not to approach a man who had so long denied the existence of his son. Soon he got three tuitions for a total amount of thirty-five rupees and accepted all of them.

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In one of the yearly literary sittings of the hostel, Sir Gurudas had nominated one of his dear pupils as the Chairman of the function as he was at that time to be out of Calcutta. In the poetry competition, Ajit read his poem entitled "Mother," which described in short his mother's pitiable condition and her regard for the husband turned into her affection for the son. Ajit recognised the gentleman when he was appearing on the dais and the President's look too was following him since he had read the poem. In the boy he found his own reflection and in the poem he heard his own history. When Ajit disclosed his name while he went to accept the gold medal, it fell down from the President's shaky hand and he too swooned.

From the boys who were with Arovindo when he was brought home, Brojorani knew that Arovindo had fainted when awarding the medal to Ajit. She implored them to send Ajit to her and sent out a car. But the chauffeur returned with Ajit's refusal. Brojorani's messengers approached Ajit repeatedly afterwards with her invitation but they were not welcomed. Was he forgetting his mother's teaching that father was the supermost?

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WHILE aimlessly walking at Ballygunge Ajit found the name plate of "Arovindo Bose" at the gate of a palace. When he returned to the hostel, the Superintendent reprimanded and fined him for being late to return at night. Ajit was now leading a confused life. He secured certain details of Arovindo's home from the simple-minded gardener. On a stormy night in spring, Ajit scaled a wall and got stealthily into the room where Arovindo was fast asleep. Ajit sat at his feet and shed tears. Arovindo woke up and while moving kicked Ajit unknowingly on his face. The kick pained Ajit but he evaded capture by switching the light off. While running out he heard Arovindo calling his wife and the guard. When everybody was discussing on the entry of a "thief" in the home, Arovindo said, "It seemed that a soft face was lying on my feet and his hot tears were dropping down on them."

Brojorani examined the feet. They were slightly cold and wet. She thought that they were so because of perspiration. Seeing her speechless Arovindo resumed. "Then I must have dreamt."

"Then who put the light off?

"You are right...." Arovindo was sighing deeply.

The gardener submitted his opinion about the suspected thief and Brojorani doubted if Ajit had come to her home. She managed to learn that Ajit had left the college after being criticised as a loose character and his whereabouts were unknown. Brojorani was so sad for Ajit—she wished that she would have better died even unmarried.

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Seeing him muddy, his clothes turned into rags, the eyes red due to spending a troublesome night outside and the nose bleeding, the hostel Superintendent got sure of his bad character and in order to avoid further insults, Ajit left the hostel and the College too. He wished to go back to his mother but disliked to appear before her with a burden of insults. He went into a poor mess and got fever. His messmates sent him to the hospital. Throughout his stay there he was so anxious to see his mother. When he returned to the mess after eighteen days the boarders refused to take him in, and when asked for, they said that his belongings were thrown out on the road after he had been sent to the hospital. According to them he was a youngman of loose character.

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Monorama had been to pilgrimage after illness but she was still very weak. Monorama's neighbour at Burdwan, Nitai, was a clerk in Calcutta. He had always been sympathetic to Durgasundari and her family. It was he who had arranged Monorama's marriage with Arovindo. He saw Ajit loitering in the street aimlessly and shabbily dressed. He took him to his residence, a poor home. He had been searching for Ajit but he had not disclosed to his mother that Ajit had made a bad name in Calcutta. Ajit used to sit by the roadside with nothing to do. One day he saw his father again going in a coach. After a few days he formed a habit to follow the couple to their usual resting place on the bank of the Hooghly.

Arovindo's illness and thoughts for Ajit made Brojorani hate the usual luxuries. She also looked older than her age. She disliked putting on ornaments while Ajit was in distress. She thought, "Anyhow, I am also his mother." Now she disliked Ushaboti who had been so dear to her so long, for without perceiving her feelings she was still alluring her to pomp and luxury. Brojorani recollected Saratsashi and was sorry that she had not appreciated her kind-heartedness.

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Brojorani's brother, Satysprosanna, urged Arovindo to make a will. Brojorani disliked the idea and feeling unwell, she left the place where the brothers-in-law were discussing the matter. When the will was made out and a copy thereof was handed over to Brojorani, she said. "I want the original."

Arovindo retorted. "It cannot be returned by the Registrar for Law does not sanction it."

"You have willed all your movable and immovable property, and cash as well, in my favour. Did I ask for them?"

Arovindo laughed loudly and said, "Then who should own them?"

"Have you none but me?"

"There is, and so this will has been made out in your favour. But for the will, you can claim nothing but cost of mere maintenance according to Law."

Brojorani tore the copy of the will into pieces.

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From Nitai, Ajit learnt that his mother had returned from pilgrimage. Ajit started for Burdwan but before leaving Calcutta he wished to see his father once again. In a narrow lane he found a coach in trouble and ran to help the passengers. Ajit recognised his father inside. Brojorani gave him for the aid rendered a diamond ring from her finger and said, "From today I am your mother," Ajit threw the ring into the hired coach which had already started. Brojorani shouted, "What is your name, and where do you live?"

"Why do you seek for him? He will not come," said Arovindo gravely.

"Why do you say so? Do you know him," was the anxious enquiry.

"I do," said Arovindo in a trembling tone.

"Why did you not say so earlier?" asked Brojorani complaining and at the top of her voice exclaimed, "Ajit, Ajit, Ajit—"

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Arovindo was attacked with a more severe stroke of suspected paralysis seeing Ajit's deplorable condition. The only son of a man, who inherited immense wealth, was a pauper on the street!

WHEN Ajit met his mother she was very sick and in bed. She asked Ajit to show her his father, as he had promised before, only once before she died. Ajit refused for he thought that his mother was dying only due to his father's cruelty to her. Monorama fainted and Ajit started weeping bitterly. Suddenly a woman appeared in the room and managed by her service to bring Monorama back to senses. From her talk Monorama recognised the woman—she was Brojorani. Brojorani saw during the conversation that Monorama was never angry with or envious of her. Monorama said to Brojorani feebly: "I wish that in the next birth we both shall be sisters. Take your son on your lap and let me shut my eyes for ever." Then she called Ajit and said, "Have you not yet bowed to your mother?"

When Ajit proceeded towards Brojorani, she caught him by the hand and said, "If you have really excused me, call me "mother", I am mad these seven years to hear you call me by this sweetest word."

Ajit sat at Brojorani's feet and affectionately called out, "Mother!"

—N.N.F.

Unicorn's Advice Is Good For U. N.

REFLECTIONS ON 'ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND'

BY HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

I THINK I was about ten (in any event, at a point of early wisdom) when I arrived at an important conclusion, and nothing in the years between has caused me to reverse my judgment.

The conclusion can be stated simply, viz: 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking Glass' by a man named Charles Dodgson (who tried by an elaborate subterfuge of 'Lewis Carroll' to hide in his umbrella, 'a la tweedledee') must stop invading the world of children and attend to its real task of instructing adults to look at life with a clear steady gaze. **There must be no nonsense on this score.**

This may seem a solemn conclusion for a child of ten, but an intensive polling of other ten-year-olds will undoubtedly disclose similar states of mind. The premise is simple, and its component stages can be easily explained by any child. Charles Dodgson, a somewhat austere mathematician, deeply uncertain about life, wrote to reassure himself, and so did what was most natural for a wise adult —took counsel of children.

For, if we do not listen attentively to the inner voice of our childhood, we may as well reconcile ourselves to deeper and darker ignorance. Childhood belongs to us as do our fingerprints. College and professions, friendships and relatives, may be exchanged or reversed or stared through but our childhood cannot be cast aside or disavowed. It is innocence; it is our tenderness; it is our first intuition.

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Charles Dodgson had a sensitive relationship with childhood. He never went to the seashore without safety pins in his pockets to aid little girls who wished to pin up their skirts and go wading. Sentimentality played little part. Two sets of people merely understood each other without fuss or bother. The key —or the safety pin, if you prefer—was undoubtedly held by Dodgson, but that was his only advantage. When he heard the young voices say, "Who... why...what?" he was hearing his own questions and measuring hastily, and a little despairingly (because of all his adult latterday nonsense) the answers he had given himself in the days of his young common sense.

The three little girls who set with him in the boat on the river Cherwell at Oxford and first listened to his interpretations of Wonderland were an essential part of himself. They talked as much as he did, and he listened and undoubtedly told himself "Yes, that is exactly what I said in the wisdom of my seventh year." What he wrote down in a book was their compiled wisdom, and whoever imagines that he wrote for them is a sadly deceived grownup. For, ask yourself, has anyone ever seen a child go into a bookshop with the rising-cost-of-a-book in his hand and, all by himself, request a copy of 'Alice's Adventures'? What can a child learn from Charles Dodgson? The child is an expert in childhood. Why should an expert go to an amateur? Children are too realistic for that. It is the adult who buys Alice and sits down to purse his lips and nod his head. And then follows a significant moment

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Charles Dodgson gave no written sign of recognizing the moment as significant. To acknowledge its implications would have been distressing to a confused adult. But the significance is there, nevertheless, and if you will all be attentive you will hear a mess of wise-foolishness brewed by three little girls and one man in a punt on a river.

"You are all a dream in the mind of the Red King. Take care that you do not wake him up!"

(How deliciously terrifying! How precariously our illusions are balanced!)

But wait. Alice speaks, and we may resume our breathing again.

Nonsense! Only one more brook to jump, and I shall be Queen, and all you fabulous monsters who dream that you are a dream will never frighten me again.

Who dream that you are a dream ....Magnificent Alice. How her language conforms to reality. How simple, direct, and full of common sense, how able she is to alter or diminish her relation to all terrible things by declining, quite firmly, to give up her natural good sense. As a child we could say, "of course"; for just such logic as Alice's was the basis of our spontaneity. Now, as an adult, we can draw a deep breath and quaver "W-w-why not?" and tremble delightedly on the brink of that wonderful moment when the terrifying Queen of Hearts is revealed as merely a piece of cardboard in a pack of playing cards.

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Indeed, the whole experience can be made into a game, but with impressive stakes. After we have won our way a few pages into the book, we may permit our spines to relax a little, and a small hop-toad of logic to invade our thinking. Alice, the child, is always right in Wonderland because she is open-minded, wise, prudent, and profoundly unimpressed by externals. It is only the Red King and Queen, the Mock Turtle, the Mouse, the White Rabbit who believe their grown-up nonsense and rudely (in a manner undreamed of by a child) defend their own absurdity.

"I see nobody on the road," says Alice.

"I only wish I had such eyes," the King remarks in a fretful tone, "to be able to see Nobody. And at that distance, too! Why, it's as much as I can do to see real people in this light. Who did you pass on the road?" the King goes on.

"Nobody," says the Messenger.

"Quite right," says the King, "this young lady saw him too. So of course, Nobody walks slower than you."

"I do my best," the Messenger says in a sullen tone; "I'm sure nobody walks faster than I do."

"He can't do that," says the King, "or else he'd have been here first."

And then again:

"When I use a word," says Humpty-Dumpty, a pompous little fraud, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

"The question is," says Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," says Humpty-Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

And finally:

"Where's the servant whose business it is to answer the door?" Alice begins.

"To answer the door?" the Frog says, "What's it been asking of?"

"Nothing," Alice says, "I've been knocking at it!"

"Shouldn't do that," the Frog mutters. "Vexes it. You let it alone and it'll let you alone, you know."

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Of course Alice knew there was some wisdom mixed up in all this adult reasoning (for even the Frog had been an adult once) or she would have brought her ventures to a speedy end. Charles Dodgson had still other things in store for his adult world. If his small advisers, sitting with him in the boat, interrupted to tell him what DRINK ME! tasted like—a mixture of cherry tart, custard, pineapple, roast turkey, toffee and hot buttered toast—he bowed his head and wrote it down, for he was again hearing the words of experts; the sensory experience of the adult learned again the fine uncontradictable sniffings of a newborn world.

If Dodgson's small auditors accepted calmly that many adults were absurd though kindly intentioned creatures, illogical yet demanding, curt, as is the Caterpillar; voluble, irritating, as is the Pigeon, inertly unco-operative as is the Frog Footman, ferociously tyrannical at home and desperately boring in society as is the Duchess, unendingly the arbiter of manners as is the Red Queen, idiotically pretentious as is the White Queen, then their very lack of astonishment must have been a tingling disclosure to the adult Dodgson but not at all surprising to the child, Charles.

But bless the heart of Dodgson, which was warm—warm with the knowledge that all foolish fumbling must be regarded with compassion in order to redeem the early tenderness and common sense. The Unicorn, in his shining innocence, said to Alice, "If you'll believe in me, I'll believe in you." How nice if one could see that tender offer inscribed on the main gate of the United Nations. With a signature, in small, neat gold a little to one side:

Charles Dodgson, Humbly a Child.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Correspondent

DOCTRINE OF THIRD FORCE: BEVAN BACKS THE PRINCIPLE

NEW DELHI,

NEW DELHI is becoming prematurely warm. It is still a very beautiful city at this time of the year. It is full of flowers, wherever flowers are allowed to grow.

This was evident from the Flower Show during the week. It was organised by a band of selfless workers to raise funds for Young Women Christian Association. They were able to raise nine thousand rupees. Exhibits this year were better and larger in number.

Mr. Bevan arrived here during the week and has been propagating the doctrine of a Third Force. The problem is of some importance, so far as India is concerned. This country, as matters stand at present, depends largely on the West for its food, equipment and above all oil which are under the domination of the two blocs. If war could be averted by resolutions and speeches, India can give a lead to any country in the world. India's value is limited, if Third Force meant avoidance of war through modern weapons.

British Tory view is that Third Force would weaken Western defences and should therefore please Kremlin. It may, however, be added that it is not India which has advocated the conception of Third Force. What it has declared is that its paramount need was peace and, therefore, it would remain neutral in the existing cold war and in any shooting war of the future. Before jingoism won elections in America, India's stand was appreciated and accepted in that country.

The new ideology of America that those who are neutral are against us is rapidly widening the gulf between that country and India. It is, however, difficult to understand outside the American Republican Party that the Chiang Kai-shek setup which, in an American official Whitepaper was declared as corrupt and inefficient should be supported with money and equipment to invade the Chinese mainland where people had repudiated its leader and had shoed him out.

CANAL WATERS

Immediately after the President's disclosure that the Indo-Pakistan relations were getting better, Pakistan has launched the propaganda barrage about canal waters. Suddenly the waters in Pakistan canals was seen drying up. This synchronised with the visit of the working party surveying the Indus basin. Side by side, the Tory Press in Britain is greatly perturbed over the well-calculated Pakistani stunt that it would also become a republic. The Tory Press fears that such a catastrophe would be the end of British Empire in Asia.

TWO MAIN POINTS

This is one side of the picture. The other side is provided by inordinate delays in deliveries of equipment and plant, more particularly for defence. This question is of vital importance to India. So long as India's declared policy remains one of neutrality, it will be impossible for the Anglo-American bloc to make India strong, it is felt here. Then again, there is the question of Commonwealth. In the event of a war with Pakistan, Britain certainly and the U.S.A. possibly would stop all supplies to India which may be regarded war potential. Obviously, there are only two courses open for India, firstly to develop her defence industries and secondly, to break through the British monopoly by entering into arrangements with the European countries for the supply of arms and defence equipment. Looking from this angle, India's agreement with a French firm for the supply of equipment and technical aid for her wireless factory should be welcomed.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

A word about the defence expenditure. It is true that it is high. But eternal vigilance is the price India has to pay for her dearly won freedom. Critics of defence expenditure conveniently forget that India lost many a valuable defence installation after the partition. Her defence services are still accommodated in war created hutments. The case of the Navy should illustrate the point.

All her installations for the air Force were located in those parts of India which is now Pakistan. Her Staff College was in Quetta. All these essentials of defence had to be created after the partition. They needed money. Price factor is another element which critics comparing pre-war budget forget.

Thirdly, is there a single country in the World which has reduced its defence expenditure after the war? On the contrary, every country is busy building up its defences. With war drums beating across the border, can India afford to reduce her defence personnel? On the contrary, India's prosperity is linked up with her ability to defend itself.

If history provides a lesson it is that it was India's prosperity which attracted foreign invadors to this country. It was primarily her weak defences, which made India a slave for over a thousand years.

It is, however, gratifying that Parliament generally has not grudged money for this country's defence. It is a drab picture, so far as the States are concerned. Enquiries show that they are unwilling to contribute funds even on the existing level for the National Cadet Corps, the argument being that Defence is the responsibility of the Centre. But is Primary Education also responsibility of the Centre? Are Community Projects responsibility of the Centre? Are food subsidies and feeding of the people responsibility of the Centre? Centre will have great deal of money for defence, if it gives up doling out funds to the States to subsidise activities which fall exclusively within the States' domain.

SYMPOSIUMS

A new epidemic has broken out in New Delhi, the epidemic of symposiums. The cold weather was ushered in with a Moral Re-Armament team. This was followed by a symposiums of Gandhism and on another subjects. The issue, however, relates to their utility. Do they really educate or influence the public opinion in India or abroad? Are people, at least in Delhi, more Gandhism-minded than they were before the symposium? If not why tax-payer's money is being wasted on this ventures of doubtful utility?

FORT NURSERY & INFANT SCHOOL

The Fort Nursery and Infant School was started in 1942 by the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, with 14 children on the roll. The ten-yearly report recently published shows the remarkable progress this ideal institution has made for the welfare of the children, the number of them now being 90 on the roll. The noble aim of the trustees to safeguard the health of the child and promote his mental, physical, social and emotional development is more than well realised. Besides plenty of play materials (including the Montessori apparatus), a check-up of each child before admission and periodical inspection are yielding satisfactory results. The great aim of the trustees now to provide the school a building of its own, will, it is hoped, soon be realised. The need of such institutions in more important districts of the city cannot be too much emphasised.

—A. K.

Coronation Day A Holiday In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI: The Government of Pakistan have decided that Coronation Day (June 2, 1953) of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II will be a public holiday throughout Pakistan.

RECEPTION TO JAP CU LTURAL ENVOY

Under the auspices of various women's organisations in Bombay a reception was given at the Town Hall to Miss Sakanishi of the Japanese Cultural delegation now in India. Mrs. Lilavati Bankar presided.

Arya Mahila Samaj

Smt. Motiben Dalvi, Hon. Secretary of the Arya Mahila Samaj writes:

Will you please give some space in the columns of your popular weekly of the Bombay Chronicle, as some errors in the statement of facts are found in the issue of your esteemed paper published on January 25, by your special correspondent with regard to Bombay Women's Hostels of the Arya Mahila Samaj.

The facts are as follows: Dr. Kashibai Nowrange Hostel for Women was not founded by the lady doctor and intended only for medical students. The Ladies' Hostel was originally established by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association in Girgaum under the control of a lady superintendent for encouraging the higher education of girls in colleges. In the beginning, there were few boarders but as the number of boarders increased, there was no accommodation to admit more.

In the year 1926 the Social Reform Association found it difficult to conduct the hostel for want of funds. Thus realising the need of the hostel in Bombay, it was transferred in 1928 by the Association to some prominent ladies in Bombay viz., the late Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, the late Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, late Mrs. Sunderabai D. Sirur, Lady Shantabai S. Patkar and Lady Vatsalabai V. Chandavarkar. These ladies managed to conduct the hostel for a few years when on 1st November 1934, they transferred the hostel to the Arya Mahila Samaj. Since that time, the Samaj is conducting the hostel on a large scale in a big building at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, under a graduate Lady Superintendent. It is gratifying to note that the Arya Mahila Samaj has purchased a building for the hostel which is now named by the said Samaj as Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange Memorial Hostel for women students.

We hope that the present hostel will soon be shifted to our new building of the Samaj at Alexandra Road, Bombay.

LAHORE: The Government of North-West Frontier Province has released eight more detenus on parole for a period of three months on furnishing a personal declaration saying: "They will remain loyal to Pakistan and they will not indulge in any activity contrary to the law of land."

Late Suresh Babu Manay

BY YESHWANT T. PARVATHAY

The Kirana School, well-known for its melody and rhythm has received a severe blow by the sudden and untimely death of Suresh Babu Manay, last Sunday, at his residence in Poona. The void caused by the recent death of that well-known exponent of the Abdul Karim Khan house, Rambhau Kundhagolkar alias Sawai Gandharwa, is irrepairable inspite of stalwarts like Roshan Ara Begam, Gangubai Hangal, Kapileshwari Buwa and Behearay Buwa in our midst.

Initiated in pursuit of music by the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, Suresh Babu was a full musician when he attained majority. Gifted with a reverberating, voluminous and sweet voice, Baburao, as he was popularly known, had a remarkable talent for originality and gave a number of lilting tunes as music director of many films including, "Devayani," "Sach Hai," "Amritmanthan," "Chandrasena," "Nandkumar," etc. As far as my knowledge goes, Hirabai Barodekar, his well-known sister, received early lessons in music at the hands of Baburao, till she was taken charge by Wahid Khan for advanced instruction in music.

Suresh Babu was as good an instrumentalist as a vocalist. He could play on Jaltarang at ease, as he would do on Tabla and Dilruba. He had a knack to imitate other schools and musicians and would make you feel the presence of Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Patwardhan Buwa or the late Faiyaz Khan or the late Vazebuwa by his exquisite renderings. Needless to say that unless one has talent, observation and ability, such performances are not easily possible.

VERSATILE

Only a few people knew how versatile he was. He was good at cooking and was a medical student and practitioner. An announcement regarding preparation of Jilebi or Cutlet was a delight to him. He would do them personally with his own formula of spices or Masala.

He used to take peculiar pleasure in treating a patient and administering medicine after thorough scrutiny and diagnosis of a case.

A humble man, he had no conceited ideas about his status or knowledge. He would go on

Suresh Babu

foot to his pupils. He shunned publicity and cared little for fortune. A sincere teacher, he coached, among others, Manik Varma, Menaka Shirodkar, Vamanrao and Vasantrao Deshpande and Prabha Atray.

SCREEN AND STAGE

Suresh Babu was a successful actor on the screen and the stage. His roles as Arjun or Shreekrishna in "Saubhadra" as Ramlal in "Ekach Pyala" as Kacha in "Vidya-Haran," and in films "Amritmanthan," "Rajput-Ramani" and "Devayani" amply testify to this. He participated in many musical conferences and undertook a tour of East Africa in conjunction with Hirabai and others.

His well rendered thumri "Baju Band" and "Nahi chain" kept his charming voice alive along with other exquisite pieces. Radio Listeners cannot forget his eloquent performance in the Harivallabh celebrations at Jul lunder recently and last year.

His children have not bee given enough training in musi However, his eldest daughte Nalini awaits a promising caree

PURPOSE OF BIOGRAPHY

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

of his youthful times in which he had played a conspicuous part. The book has been translated into almost all world languages, and it is one of the best-sellers judged even by world standards. Gandhiji's autobiography entitled "My Experiments with Truth" was also a best-seller, out only second to that of Punditji's. The reason was, Gandhiji did not write it employing literary craftsmanship and in a manner attractive to the vast English-speaking world outside India. But then, the book was universally admired, once that savant C. F .Andrews took upon himself the task of editing the book in the proper way for a London publisher, even changing the title of the book to: "Mahatma Gandhi; His ideas".

Earlier than these, the autobiography of Sir Surendranath Banerjee titled the "Making of a Nation" was a popular one. Besides these three, I knew no autobiography of an Indian celeberity in the twentieth century which soared up in record sales, scoring in importance. Perhaps another autobiography which will create a world record will be that of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, if only he would care to write it! Also, the life story of Babu Rajendra Prasad written by himself in Hindi, should be translated into English and brought uptodate.

●

I had the privilege of writing the 'Life' of Rajaji in English four years ago, though the work was not satisfactory to me. Rajaji himself well understood my drawbacks when he told me that I had "no opportunities for full enquiry" but he did not help me! I had to write on him at that time for one chief reason. He had become the first Indian Governor-General of our country and a large circle of book-lovers were anxious to read something about him. My publishers realizing that curiosity in the people, were persistent that I attempted the task, since none else came forward. Though the distinguished reviewer of the book in the *National Herald* of Lucknow wrote that it was my most *successful* biography. I was not myself very happy. Later, when a London publisher approached me to bring forth an English edition, I threw away both my hands helplessly, pleading that my narrative was incomplete in many ways. I had no facility to record facts about the great Southerner's life in the way it should have been done.

●

In his *foreword* to the 'Life of the Late Sir Fazli Hussain', the Punjab statesman, Rajaji observed that "any one who is in possession of the precious materials required for a biography of any of our great men owes a duty to give it to the nation." It was precisely in that spirit that I began to record the lives of famous men and women the world over — past and present — many of whom I had met in my wide travels. But, Rajaji also recorded elsewhere that "our ancestors were wise in not indulging in biographies where trifles became more important than bigger things." One could not but remember here whether our ancestors in India did anything else than recording biographies for the most part in the literature of their times! What are Ramayana, Mahabharata, and a host of other ancient works, but biographies of men and women whom we are so proud to study about these days?

In olden days, we worshipped men of clean lives, and noble deeds. We recorded their biographies. We made them immortal for ages and ages! We were right. But, today, why don't we record the lives of men as profusely as we did it in the past? Is it because impartial recording of biographical material is so hard? Or, is it because our present-day men of fame and name do not have clean lives? But then, life is always a mixture of good and bad and, therefore, both aspects of a man should be faithfully recorded, from the point of view of the historian. Perhaps the modern generation of Indians are too sensitive? Well, old standards seem better, then? 'The Confessions of St. Augustine' was a record of repentence and life of sin, and is it not a common thing in the world for a man to err? Man is not certainly one picture of perfection from womb to tomb, is he? Then, why shirk to record the faults of a *life*, whilst recording the heroism, valour and grandeur associated with it?

●

In most biographies produced in India, we see only scrappy narration of facts concerning the life of a *subject*. The result is a flimsy production. Then, there is also the fault of writing a 'Life' either full of idolization or wholesale condemnation, without in the least being thoughtful about moderation and treatment based on justification. Of course, it takes months to write a good biography in all perfection and patient labour for long, is needed. Then, there is the importance of adding as many anecdotes as possible, to meet modern tastes in reading a biography, and this is indeed a hazardous job. As the American philosopher Channing remarked *"one anecdote of a man is worth a volume of biography,"* we must concentrate on catching hold of as many anecdotes as possible, in order to illustrate the character of the subject. We must study his speeches minutely, secure his correspondence with friends, and meet as many people with whom he might have had acquaintance. Humour also plays a vital part in the narration. When we think of all these aspects of biography, it is better to write a good one, even if it takes two or three years, rather than leaving a work with scrappy material and disjoined facts about men and women who make history in our country. *The lives of great men all remind us,*

We can make our lives sublime
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time.

—Longfellow.

Great Storyteller

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

leave off writing, for we cannot afford to lose any of your thoughts. They are too purely and simply beautiful to be kept in your own head."

In the following years Andersen's stories were published and republished in many editions and in translations over all Europe. A trip through central Europe became a triumphal parade. The strange boy, the ugly duckling, had become a swan. Although at first certain academic Danish critics had complained of the use he made of his native language, he became to Denmark what Shakespeare was to England. Abroad he was honourably received by kings and princes and famous statesmen. But through all this he maintained his essential simplicity; for, as he himself said, a good heart never becomes proud.

●

When he was 62, his cherished dream, planted in his thought by the old lady so long before, was fulfilled. He was made a freeman of Odense, and all the streets and houses of the town were illuminated in his honour. In 1908 the Hans Christian Andersen House was inaugurated at Odense. Since that time additions have been made to the House, and it has been turned into a veritable museum. It contains many of the storyteller's belongings, a large collection of his original manuscripts, and copies of his fairy tales in forty languages.

This is the real story of Hans Christian Andersen, and it certainly stands up well to any fairy tale about him.

VEDANTA MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

ciousness of America. Such concepts as the divinity of the soul, rebirth, the harmony of religions, and the law of karma are being woven into the texture of American thought. Silently a respect for India is being built up. One can contemplate the significance of the Indo-American relationship from a broader perspective. America, through science and technology, has released a tremendous power, which unfortunately has for the most part been used for destructive purposes. How to utilise this power for the all-round welfare of humanity is America's pressing problem. On the other hand, India is no doubt in possession of certain deep spiritual truths; but through the stagnation of her social life, these appear today as mere abstractions or academic theories. Unless the material condition of India is improved through the knowledge of science and technology, her spiritual heritage may be forgotten or totally discarded. How to introduce the knowledge of science and technology into Indian thought without destroying her ancient spiritual wisdom is India's problem. Thus it appears that India and America need each other. Together they can help to harmonize the seemingly conflicting ideals of religion and science, and thus bring into being the world's unknown soul, for whose sake humanity is patiently bearing with its present travail. Three years ago, George Santayana, the eminent philosopher, told this writer in Rome that Vedanta alone could reconcile religion and science for the unlimited benefit of humanity

—I. N. F. S.

U. S. Paper Practices

In the excellent report which they issued following their visit to the U.S.A. last year, the British Lithographic Printing Productivity Team have made various recommendations to paper makers and users in this country in the light of American paper practices which they were able to observe.

It is already well known that paper consumption is most lavish in the U.S. but apparently there are signs of our own paper shortage spreading to that country, where prices have already hardened as a result, and we may even see the adoption of at least some of the paper saving measures which were introduced in the U.K. during and after the war.

Be that as it may, the quality of American paper is still excellent, and feeder troubles caused by poor stock are practically non-existent.

Most American Lithographic plants are air conditioned and full details of the temperature and relative humidity of the press room are passed on when ordering paper, which is generally specified to be made with a moisture content slightly higher than that maintained in the machine room. Very often the paper's relative humidity is checked on delivery by use of a sword type of hygroscope. Factories which are not air conditioned insist on having their material pre-conditioned and maintain a slightly higher temperature in the warehouse than in the machine room. All this has the effect of reducing the incidence of wavy edges and so creasing and other difficulties seldom arise.

Another point on which the American seem very keen concerns the actual method of delivering paper. Normally the paper is guillotine trimmed on four edges and delivered to the Printer on wooden stillages, each about three to four feet high—the precise number of sheet depending of course upon the caliper. The stacks are completely covered with waterproof wrappers, the corners protected with glazed board, a flat timber board on top and the whole steel-banded. Loaded stillages can be tiered two or three-high by means of power operated fork trucks, thus saving floor space. When required at the press the top board and wrappers are removed and the full stillage of paper is placed in position in the feeder. Some firms in this country already receive paper on stillages and it is to be hoped that the practice will spread, at any rate for bulk deliveries, to large printers.

Whenever practicable the finished products are sent out on stillages or alternatively in cartons. Baling in Kraft wrappers as practised in this country, is virtually unknown in the U.S.

Captain Charles Birchall has kindly consented to sum up the Team's impressions of the Circular in the following words:

"The Team felt that the excellent results obtained by Americans at high printing speeds was largely due to the excellence of the material supplied by the paper and board mills, but doubted if they could still achieve such results if they had to use paper of inferior quality, as has to be used by British printers on occasions."

"John, dear," said Mrs. Browne, "it says in the paper that the average woman has a vocabulary of only five hundred words."

"It's certainly a small stock," replied her husband, "but just think of the turnover."

CHESS

KING'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

BOTWINNIK plays the King's Gambit accepted in his game with Bronstein and branches out from "the book" on the fifth move. The game was played in a recent U.S.S.R. Championship tournament. Unusual but apparently as good as the moves suggested by theory; 5. ...., QKt-Q2; or 5. ...., B-Q2, he plays 5. ...., P-B3. In his game Botwinnik follows the basic principles as interpreted by himself. The Manchester Guardian says that contrary to the news first received Talmanov did not win the championship outright. By winning an adjourned game Botwinnik equalled his score and the two will now play a deciding match.

The full game given below was well contested and both players have treated the opening in fine style neither conceding much advantage to his rival.

KING'S GAMBIT
White:—Bronstein
Black:—Botwinnik

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4, PxP; 3. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 4. PxP, Kt-KB3; 5. B-Kt5 ch., P-B3 (*1); 6. PxP, PxP; 7. B-B4 (*2), Kt-Q4; 8. P-Q4, B-Q3; 9. Castles, Castles; 10. Kt-B3 (*3), Kt x Kt; 11. PxKt, B-KKt5 (*4); 12. Q-Q3, Kt-Q2; 13. P-Kt3 (*5), Kt-Kt3; 14. B-Kt3, P-B4; 15. P-B4, Q-B3; 16. Kt-K5, BxKt; 17. PxB, QxP; 18. BxP, Q-R4 (*6); 19. KR-K1, KR-K1; 20. P-QR4 (*7), B-K7; 21. Q-QB3, Kt-Q2 (*8); 22. P-R5, Kt-B3; 23. B-R4, R-K3; 24. K-Kt2, Kt-K5 (*9); 25. Q-R3 (*10), P-Kt4 (*11), White resigns.

(*1) As good as the lines recommended by theory.

(*2) Aiming at the KBP, the true target in the King's Gambit in preference to maintaining at some risk, the pin by 7. B-R4.

(*3) The normal procedure, practically forcing the exchange of a hostile developed piece, and at no loss of time.

(*4) So far not a single move lacking significance is made by either player.

A SUBTLE TRAP

(*5) A trap, subtle enough, but Bronstein hardly expected the world champion to overlook it (13. ...., PxP; 14. Kt-Kt5, P-Kt3; 15. Kt x BP, with a winning attack). No doubt he thought it essential to eliminate Black's advanced Pawn. Black's reaction is simple and effective.

(*6) Black has seen farther; He has an attack on White's Kingside, with an immediate threat 19. ...., B-K7;

FUTILE ATTEMPT

(*7) A desperate attempt to gain some mobility for his King Bishop but he has not the time.

(*8) The Knight now gets into the game far quicker than White's "Bad Bishop."

(*9) The winning move and far stronger than 24. ...., Kt-Kt5; 25. P-R4,

(*10) The Queen has surprisingly few available squares and all of them useless. After the most likely move 25. Q-K3, Kt-Kt4; 26. Q-B2, (26. Q-R3, Q-R6 ch. leads to mate) 26. ...., Kt-R6; and Black wins a piece.

(*11). There is no saving clause for White after 26. B-B7, R-KB3; 27. B-K5, B-B6 ch. etc.

The following game was played in the current championship of the British Correspondence Chess Association between J. A. Fuller of Harrow and H. G. Rhodes of Southport. Besides being a fine example of modern strategy, it is also of considerable theoretical value.

RUY LOPEZ (TCHIGORIN SYSTEM)

White:—Fuller, Black:—Rhodes
1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt.-QB3; 3. B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, Kt-B3; 5. Castles, B-K2; 6. R-K1, P-QKt4; 7. B-Kt3, Castles; 8. P-B3, P-Q3; 9. P-KR3, Kt-QR4; 10. B-B2, P-B4; 11. P-Q4, Q-B2; 12. QKt-Q2, Kt-B3 (*1); 13. PxKP (*2), PxP; 14. P-QR4 (*3), B-K3; 15. Kt-Kt5, B-Q2; 16. Kt-B1, QR-Q1; 17. Q-K2, P-B5 (*4); 18. P-B4 (*5), P-R3; 19. Kt-B3, KPxP; 20. PxP, PxP; 21. P-K5, Kt-KR4; 22. Kt-Q4, P-Kt3 (*6); 23. P-KKt4, PxP en pa.; 24. BxRP, B-QB4 (*7); 25. QR-Q1, KR-K1; 26. Q-Kt2, KtxKt; 27. PxKt, B-B3 (*8) White resigns.

(*1) 12. ...., BPxP; opening the QB file is preferred by many.

(*2) According to the latest trend of thought, 13. P-Q5, by locking the centre gives Black chances on the Kingside.

(*3) Keres played this move earlier against Reshevsky (Stockholm 1937) and obtained a strong attack.

(*4) Black dispenses with .... P-R3 for the moment refusing to help the White Knight on its path to KB5 and retaining the important option of playing .... P-KKt3, should the Knight retire voluntarily.

(*5) A sharp rejoinder by White.

(*6) The position is worth close study, it will be seen that Black retains the advantage in every variation.

(*7) White cannot accept the offer of the exchange. 25. BxR, KtxKt; 26. PxKt, BxP ch.

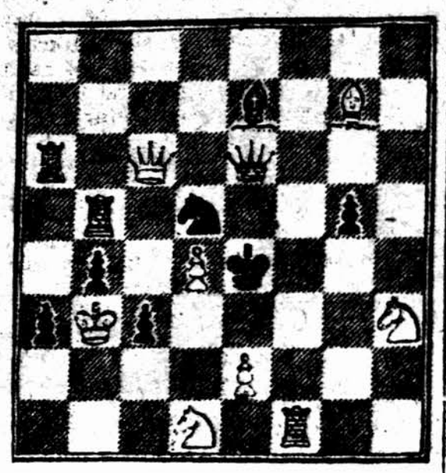
(*8) White is lost in view of the threatened discovery. At best he remains two Pawns down.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 23.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 22 Keymove:—B-R3.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SAFETY FIRST FOR TODDLERS AND TEENAGERS

BY MARJORIE THOMSON

THE members of the New South Wales Police School Lecturing Section are the co-authors of a book of safety instruction for children, told in language that even kindergarten toddlers can understand.

The book—FOR SAFETY'S SAKE—was prepared by the 19 policemen and 17 women special constables of the squad, whose full-time job is to visit schools in the metropolitan area of Sydney, to teach road safety and to do traffic duty at schools near busy inter-sections or on main roads.

The book, edited by Special Constable Priscilla Hughes, sets out to teach children—from kindergarten-age toddlers to teenagers—the principles of road safety and to alert them to moral and other dangers that may beset them.

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE consists mainly of a series of suggested talks or lectures to children, specially angled to reach the varying age groups.

The subjects range from fairy stories for the very young, to frank talks on citizenship, social behaviour and traffic rules for teenagers.

Little Jingles

Believe it or not, most of the fairy tales were written by hard-bitten traffic policemen. They use characters like Willie Wombat, Peter Rabbit, Sergeant Bulldog, Constable Bloodhound, to teach children to cross the road safely, not to talk to strangers, not to throw stones nor meddle with electrical gear.

It is Sergeant Wombat and Constable Bloodhound who save the little girl from the bad man who took her away when she wandered off and did not go straight home from school.

The book is full of little jingles to help children memorise the traffic rules, like—

Stop, says the red light,
Go, says the green,
Be careful, says the yellow one,
Winking in between.
That's what they say,
And that's what they mean,
And we all must obey them,
Even the Queen.

And then the constable tells his audience of little ones: "I wonder if all you little people would teach that little poem to Mummy and Daddy this afternoon. Sometimes Mummy and Daddy forget their safety first rules when crossing the road. They are usually very busy and in a great hurry. I would like you to show them the safe way to cross the road."

The stories and the talks have been written by experienced policemen and women, who know the best and most practical ways of getting the messages across to their audience.

Together with fairy stories, like the venturesome rabbit who lost his flowing tail because he disobeyed the safety rules, there are detailed instructions on how to teach safety drill to tiny tots so that it becomes a play-game instead of a wearisome drill. Chalk lines are drawn on the schoolroom floor to indicate kerbs and pavements; chairs and desks are used to represent parked cars.

Kerb Drill

The five to eight-year-old's can make a game out of kerb drill and passing behind parked cars, while the cardinal principle of road-safety—Look right, then left, then right again, walk straight across the road and never, never run—is instilled into them by action-poems that they act out with zest.

Stop, look, and listen
Before you cross the street;
Use your eyes, use your ears,
And then use your feet.

The language and approach of the specimen lectures or talks in FOR SAFETY'S SAKE are finely graded to match the mental development of children from five to 18.

As the lectures move into the eight-to-ten-year group they take on a more practical tone and are packed with absorbing information for growing youngsters.

For instance, they are told not only how to ride their bicycles safely, but also how to oil, clean and look after them. There is a section on still-water swimming, with warnings about diving into shallow or swimming in deep water, and important details about the hazards of meddling with explosives or bullets. They are told, too, about good behaviour on public transport, and the story of Mimico, the Lyre Bird—the friendless, lone bird who had no friends because he couldn't be trusted. And the little homily ends: "It's the same with people. People who cannot be trusted never have any friends."

Down To Tin-Tacks

After a series of chapters angled for the 10-12 age group with useful hints on dealing with fire hazards, snake or spider bites, the book moves on to the senior section for adolescents.

This section really gets down to tin-tacks. It tells the teenagers the basis of good citizenship, what is expected of them; it sets out the essential role that the police force plays in our social structure. It treats the teenagers of today as the car-drivers of tomorrow—they will be eligible for a car-driver's permit at 17 in New South Wales (age qualifications vary in other States)—and gives them the rudiments of traffic rules, and aims at making them good, careful drivers and not thoughtless, speed-crazed morons.

There is a special section written by women constables, devoted to girls in the 14-18 age group. The section—Adult Behaviour for Senior Girls—tells of the dangers confronting young girls and sounds a warning to romantically inclined teenagers who are indiscreet enough to talk to strangers in public places.

Remember, always associate with boys and girls of your own age, and make friends only with people of whom you know your parents would approve.

And, simply, they give this advice: "Please do not be deceitful and sneak out at night, without your parents' permission. Confide in them about everything—they will understand. They, too, were young and met the same problems which you are meeting today."

Puppets And Playlets

The book, produced in October, 1952, has a limited circulation and is intended for distribution to police in outlying districts not serviced by the lecture section and for those who are in charge of youth-training.

The members of the New South Wales Police School Lecture Section do an outstandingly good job. They visit all pre-school centres, kindergartens, infants' schools, primary and secondary schools in the metropolitan areas four times a year. Once a year members of the section travel to the rural districts giving lectures and practical demonstrations. During the year 16,160 schools are visited and 250,000 children are taught the principles of road safety by means of lectures, puppets, playlets, films and actual traffic tests.

The members of the section get complete co-operation from both teachers and children when they visit the schools in the course of their work. Infants' school teachers sometimes illustrate the safety stories by making wall posters of the characters, or they make them into little playlets enacted by the children.

When the police bring the puppets to a school the children are completely absorbed as the plot unfolds. The police puppeteer gets ample audience response by asking the tinies the colour of the bad man's clothes, his hair, was he dark or fair, tall or short. They yell descriptions, and when the rescuing policeman catches up with him, they excitedly identify the bad man when he denies he did the deed.

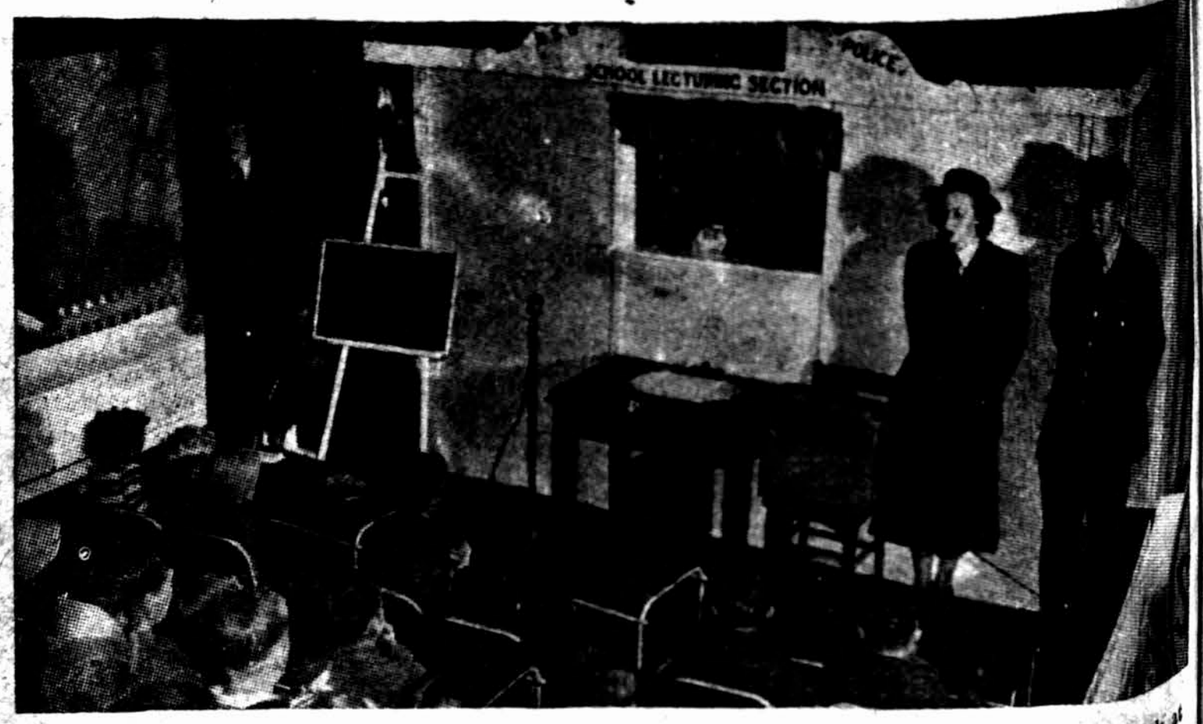
Puppet plays help to make the little people observant; it gives them little homilies on the dangers of roaming alone through parks or lonely places instead of going home right after school, of the dangers of talking to strangers or trusting people they don't know. It also impresses on them the police uniform, that the man or woman who wears it is a friend to be trusted, someone who will help them.

Film For The Young

The special road safety films deal with the right and wrong ways of riding bicycles in traffic, crossing behind parked vehicles, of walking along roads where there are no footways. The consequences of not doing the right thing are also clearly shown.

Road safety lectures were first introduced into New South Wales schools in 1929. By 1934 a special squad had been trained and the scope extended. In 1949 the first batch of women special constables were recruited for the work. These girls are particularly successful in handling young children. They also do traffic duty at schools near busy intersections or on main roads.

SAFETY FILMS DRAW HUGE CROWDS



Safety films and puppet shows by the Police School Lecturing section drew huge crowds at the Sydney Health Week Exhibition. The puppets were made by members of the section. PHOTOGRAPH By J. Fitzpatrick.

In Australia They Teach Rules Of Road With Puppets & Fairy Tales

BOOKS ENTER FIELD OF BIG BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 19 Col 5)

their opportunity for a first hearing, become discouraged, and turn their talents to other fields. The word "marginal" has condemned and defeated them.

FIRST BOOKS

This situation represents as much a challenge to the graphic artist as it does to the editor. For his own survival, as well as the writer's and publisher's, the technician in the graphic arts must devise means by which costs of production will come down. One way or another the editors and technicians must find the means of lowering costs without cheapening our books.

A publishing house which does not discover and encourage new talent is moribund. The first books of today's best-known writers entailed great risks. Because production costs were lower twenty years ago, no thought was given to the marginal factor in the first books by Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkre, John Steinbeck and many others. Somehow or other publishers managed with no great loss to give these men a hearing and they went on to repay them many times over. Editors and the entire graphic arts must find the means of doing as much for each new generation of beginning writers.

SPECTACULAR DEVICES

It is all too obvious that far too many of the 11,000 and more titles issued each year in America should not have been published at all. Too many of them die unsung and even unnoticed. Nonetheless, taken all together, they are as true a measure of our culture and our time as any standard available to us. Grandiose as that sounds, it is no exaggeration to insist that the books we bring into being by our collaborative efforts are the most permanent means of recording, evaluating, and continuing our civilization. It is not too romantic to believe that they influence men's minds as much now as they have since 1454. When Gutenberg printed the first Bible. The blandishments of radio and television and all the more spectacular devices used for the communication of ideas have not seriously affected the value and function of books.

The dour words in Ecclesiastes, "Of making many books there is no end," can be paraphrased by the editor and the practitioner of the graphic arts to suggest that there are ever new ends to be sought in the making of many books. Some of these can be achieved if the editor would be willing to learn from the technician and if the technician would stop his high-geared machines long enough to ask what end they are serving.

By working together they can effect some degree of harmony between idea and form, between concept and method, between value and function. This can be done if all their special but interdependent skills and instruments are correlated.

"Saturday Review."

ENSURING ROAD SAFETY FOR TOTS

Children cross the road safely under the watchful eye of a member of the police school lecturing section. The members do traffic duty outside schools at bush intersections or on main roads. The Auburn infants school is on a main road. Photograph By John Tanner.

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